The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3683. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY JULY, 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE MOB IN NEW-YORK.

Resistance to the Draft—Rioting and Bloodshed.

Conscription Offices Sacked and Burned.

Private Dwellings Pillaged and Fired.

AN ARMORY AND A HOTEL DESTROYED.

Colored People Assaulted—An Unoffending Black Man Hung.

The Tribune Office Attacked—The Colored Orphan Asylum Ransacked and Burned—Other Outrages and Incidents.

A DAY OF INFAMY AND DISGRACE.

The initiation of the draft on Saturday in the Ninth Congressional District was characterized by so much order and good feeling as to well-nigh dispel the forebodings of tumult and violence which many entertained in connection with the enforcement of the conscription in this City. Very few, then, were prepared for the riotous demonstrations which yesterday, from 10 in the morning until late at night, prevailed almost unchecked in our streets. The authorities had counted upon more or less resistance to this measure of the Government after the draft was completed, and the conscripts were required to take their place in the ranks, and at that time they would have been fully prepared to meet it; but no one anticipated resistance at so early a stage in the execution of the law, and, consequently, both the City and National authorities were totally unprepared to meet it. The abettors of the riot knew this, and in it they saw their opportunity. We say abettors of the riot, for it is abundantly manifest that the whole affair was concocted on Sunday last by a few wire-pullers, who, after they saw the ball fairly in motion yesterday morning prudently kept in the back ground. Proof of this is found in the fact that as early as 9 o'clock, some laborers employed by two or three railroad companies, and in the iron foundries on the eastern side of the City, formed in procession in the Twenty-second Ward, and visited the different workshops in the upper wards, where large numbers were employed, and compelled them, by threats in some instances, to cease their work. As the crowd augmented, their shouts and disorderly demonstrations became more formidable. The number of men who thus started out in their career of violence and blood, did not probably at first exceed threescore. Scarcely had two dozen names been called, when a crowd, numbering perhaps 500, suddenly made an irruption in front of the building, (corner of Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street,) attacking it with clubs, stones, brickbats and other missiles. The upper part of the building was occupied by families, who were terrified beyond measure at the smashing of the windows, doors and furniture. Following these missiles, the mob rushed furiously into the office on the first floor, where the draft was going on, seizing the books, papers, records, lists, &c., all of which they destroyed, except those contained in a large iron safe. The drafting officers were set upon with stones and clubs, and, with the reporters for the Press and others, had to make a hasty exit through the rear. They did not escape scatheless, however, as one of the enrolling officers was struck a savage blow with a stone, which will probably result fatally, and several others were injured.

From the above it will be seen that the drawing by Provost-Marshal JENKINS did not commence punctually at 9 o'clock, as was intended. Intimations had been received that a riot was probable, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General NUGENT was applied to for a force which would be sufficient to preserve the peace. At 10 o'clock, however, no other response had been made to this application than the arrival of a dozen policemen, and Provost-Marshal JENKINS decided to resume the drawing. The wheel was placed prominently upon the table, the blindfolded man stood beside it, the man whose duty it was turn the wheel was ready, and Mr. JENKINS announced that the draft, which was begun on Saturday, would be concluded. At this time there were about two hundred persons present, and, during the twenty minutes before the riot was inaugurated, they freely made use of excited and threatening language. These ruffians did not hesitate at all about joining the main body of the rioters as soon as they arranged themselves before the building, and their exit was the signal for the attack, which commenced with a volley of stones. When the office had been cleared of the officers and other persons, many of the more excited of the rioters rushed in and played instant havoc with the machinery, and demolishing the furniture and papers. The books, lists, records, and blanks were dragged into the street, torn into fragments, and scattered everywhere with loud imprecations and savage yells. The men seemed to be excited beyond expression, and in their futile efforts to wrench open the iron safe, which contained the names of the drafted, gave themselves wholly to devilish rage and fury.

The destruction of the material in the office was hardly accomplished when smoke was discovered to be issuing from the rear of the room, and this evidence of the building being on fire was received with vociferous shouts, and other indications of delight. As the flames gradually increased, the passions of the mob grew deeper, and their yelling and brandishing of clubs, and threatening of everybody connected with the enforcement of the draft was more emphatic. Some of the crowd supposed that the Enrolling officers had secreted themselves in the upper part of the building, and notwithstanding the fact that women and children were known to occupy the upper floors, the cowardly wretches threw stones and other missiles into the windows.

Fearing that these poor people would either be burned to death or maimed by these projectiles, Deputy Provost-Marshal EDWARD S. VANDERPOEL bravely stepped to the front, and assuring the rioters that they had utterly destroyed all the drafting paraphenalia, requested them to withdraw, or to do something to prevent the destruction of the helpless women and children. Suspecting from his uniform that he was one of the drafting officers, one of the rioters seized him and struck him. Mr. VANDERPOEL merely shook off his assailant, and in a pacific manner renewed his request, [illegible] and a number of their [illegible] him with their hands [illegible] could not resist them, he withdrew to the place where the police were posted. The rioters followed him with great clubs, and the men, who were desperate, beat him upon the body and head. His head was so badly bruised that blood flowed profusely, when he was thrown down and kicked. He afterward escaped by the aid of the police and one or two of his friends; but the rioters followed him, striking him with clubs. He is so badly injured that there is but little probability of his recovery.

Meantime the fire spread from the enrolling office to the adjoining buildings, and the entire block was consumed.

ATTACK UPON SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Soon after the rioting began Superintendent KENNEDY hurried to the scene in a carriage, and as he alighted a portion of the crowd recognized him, greeting him at first with uncomplimentary epithets and afterwards with blows. A score or more of the ruffians fell upon him, and dealt heavy blows upon his head, face and body, injuring him severely. They doubtless would have killed him outright had not a strapping fellow in the crowd felt some compunction at the brutality of the rest and dashed in to the rescue. By vigorous blows he kept a clear space about Mr. KENNEDY's prostrate body until two policemen gathered up their Chief and removed him to a place of safety. In addition to his painful cuts and bruises, Mr. KENNEDY was also a sufferer in the loss of his watch, spectacles and gold-headed cane. The ruffians in this as in many other instances made plunder a part of their programme.

The rioters soon betook themselves to other places, apparently with no concerted plan but bent on fresh depredations.

THE ATTACK ON THE ARMORY IN SECOND-AVENUE.

At about 4 o'clock the crowd proceeded from the scene of their exploits in Lexington-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, to the armory situated on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The building was a large four-story one, and was occupied for the manufacture of rifles and carbines for the Government. In the early part of the day the Police authorities had placed in the building a large number of Policemen, consisting principally of the Broadway Squad. Their instructions were to protect the building and the property therein, and to resist with force any attempt of the invaders to enter the premises. The mob on Second-avenue, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets rapidly increased, and at the time the first attempt was made to force the doors of the building, it amounted to from three to four thousand, the greater part of whom were boys. At this time some 18 or 20 men, followed by scores of youngsters, made an attempt to force the doors of the armory on Twenty-first-street. The doors were burst open by means of heavy sledges, and the crowd made a rush to enter the building. Those in charge of the building, acting under instructions, fired upon those who were entering, and four or five were wounded. One man, named MICHAEL VANEY, was shot through the heart, and died immediately. VANEY was a mechanic, and worked in the Morgan Iron Works. He was about 40 years of age, and resided in Twenty-third-street, between Avenues A and B. The other persons who were shot are not regarded as being seriously injured.

The shooting of VANEY, who was one of the ringleaders of the party making the attack, was the signal for a general onslaught upon the armory. Loud and deep were the curses uttered against the officers who had shot their leader, and for the next hour the paving-stones flew thick and fast, and not until the last pane of glass in the windows of the building had been broken, did they desist. It is proper to remark that nearly all those who threw the paving-stones were boys under twelve years of age. During all this time efforts of a desperate character were being made to fire the building. The doors on Second-avenue were finally forced open, and an excited multitude tried to effect an entrance. They were promptly repelled by those inside. Very soon they received reinforcements and again they made the attempt to enter, some of them with lighted torches in their hands. Meantime a dispatch was received by the officers of the Broadway Squad in charge of the building, from Police Headquarters, to the effect that inasmuch as it was impossible to reinforce them, and the attacking party so greatly outnumbered them, they must retire in the best manner they could. In a short time, they were all safely outside the building, with the exception of two of their number who were pelted on the head with brickbats; one of them was very seriously injured. The excitement against all policemen, at this time, ran so high that it was regarded a most hazardous undertaking for one to show himself to the excited populace. The fact that there was a private entrance in the rear was a most fortunate circumstance for them.

The police having vacated the premises, the mob found it comparatively an easy task to enter and fire the building. In fifteen minutes from the time the crowd had undisputed possession of it, the entire structure was a mass of flame. About half a dozen men remained inside as a sort of forlorn hope, and when all escape for them by the ordinary ways had been cut off by the flames, the poor fellows let themselves down from the windows of the third story in the best manner they could. One took hold of the window sill, and another slid down to his feet and then dropped to the pavement. In this way they all managed to escape; but two of them had each a leg broken, one had his skull so much fractured that he is not expected to recover, and another was so bruised and injured that when he was taken into a neighboring drug store life seemed extinct. Amid the excitement and confusion our reporter was unable to obtain the names of any of those who were thus injured.

SCENES BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

At 11 A. M. word reached the Park Barracks of the disturbance, and Lieut. REED and a detachment of the Invalid corps immediately repaired to the scene of the riot. They went by the Third avenue route, the party occupying one car. On the way up, crowds of men, women and children gathered at the street corners, hissed and jeered them, and some even went so far as to pick up stones, which they defiantly threatened to throw at the car. When near the scene of disturbance, Lieut. REED and command alighted, and formed in company line, in which order they marched up to the mob. Facing the rioters the men were ordered to fire, which many of them did, the shots being blank cartridges, but the smoke had scarce cleared away when the company (which did not number more than fifty men, if as many,) were attacked and completely demoralized by the mob, who were armed with clubs, sticks, swords and other implements. The soldiers had their bayonets taken away, and they themselves were compelled seek refuge in the side streets, but in attempting to flee thither several, it is said, were killed, while those that escaped, did so only to be hunted like dogs, but in a more inhuman and brutal manner. They were chased by the mob, who divided themselves into squads, and frequently a single soldier would be caught in a side street, with each end blocked up by the rioters. The houses and stores were all closed (excepting a few liquor shops, which had their shutters up, but kept the back door open,) no retreat was, therefore, open for him, and the poor fellow would be beaten almost to death, when the mob becoming satiated and disgusted with their foul work, he would be left sweltering in blood, unable to help himself.

Elated with success, the mob, which by this time had been largely reinforced, next formed themselves into marauding parties, and paraded through the neighboring streets, looking more like so many infuriated demons, the men being more or less intoxicated, dirty and half clothed. Some shouted, "Now for the Fifth-avenue Hotel—there's where the Union Leaguers meet!" Others clamored among themselves for the muskets which they had taken from the soldiers. The streets were thronged with women and children, many of whom instigated the men to further work of blood, while the injured men left the crowd, and found seats up the street corners, at one of which the reporter heard the following conversation between an intoxicated youth, who was badly wounded in the head, and an elderly excited woman, probably his mother:

Youth—"An' bedad, if it hadn't been for this lick, which the son of a —— guv me, I'd a belabored him 'afor this. And bedad I wud."

Woman—"Musshanuiusha, ye betters mind yer own bisernis."

Youth—"No, if SAM. GARRIGAN [or Galligan—REP.] had a' dun the business browner, it wud be all right."

From this it may be inferred that the Sam. Garrigan, or Galligan, mentioned in the conversation above, is the ringleader, of which there can be little doubt, as the reporter frequently heard Garrigan's or Galligan's name cheered and called the "Bully boy." Garrigan or Galligan, we believe, is a well-known wire-puller of the Ward, and from conversations between the men, we gleaned the following, which may be taken for what it is worth: 1. That Garrigan or Galligan is the ringleader. 2. That the mob, numbering about 500 men, assembled this morning at Central Park, armed and equipped, *i. e.*, with clubs and sticks, and from there proceeded to the [illegible] office, where they commenced [illegible] considerably augmented, for, as yet, the workmen had not all gone to their day's work. As soon as the Provost-Marshal's Office had been gutted of its contents, and the adjoining building—a wheelwright's shop, in which there was much combustible material—had been fired, the telegraph wires were cut. Parties and bands of men and boys then visited the various workshops in the vicinity, and compelled the men to leave their work and join, threatening them with death unless they complied with their demands. It is said word was now sent by the rioters to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Albany of the outbreak, and a message, it is rumored, was received from the 'longshoremen of this City, stating that they would be up in the evening, armed to the teeth, to assist them.

By this time the Fire Department of the District arrived on the ground, and were preparing to work on the fire; but were prevented from doing so by the mob, who threatened them with instant death if their orders were disobeyed. The cars were stopped from running either way; the horses in several instances were killed, and the cars broken to pieces; the drivers were threatened with violence if they attempted to move on, as by this means the City authorities would hear of the outbreak.

The fire, which had now consumed the wheelwright's shop, had extended to the Provost-Marshal's office, which was soon enveloped in flames, from which issued a large and dark volume of smoke.

The rioters meantime danced with fiendish delight before the burning building, while the small boys and "Rocks" and "Softs" sent showers of stones against the office, smashing in the doors and windows, the fire seeming to do the work too tardily to suit them. The murky atmosphere and the heavy black clouds which lined the horizon, formed a strange, weird spectacle, which was made the more complete by the demoniac yells of the mob.

It now became evident to the firemen that if the flames were not subdued the whole block would be consumed; and, accordingly, several attempts to operate on the fire were made, but without success, as their apparatus was seized by the mob, and the firemen themselves were severely beaten. At this stage of the proceedings, Chief-Engineer DECKER, or some other high official of the Fire Department, appeared amongst the crowd, and, after much persuasion and talking, finally succeeded in quieting the rioters. The military, however, soon appeared on the ground, which aroused the ire of the mob, who renewed their violence with increased numbers.

To resume the thread of our report, the military being immediately routed, they fled to the side streets, where, as we have shown, they were shamefully maltreated. After this the mob concentrated and returned to the fire, where they found their friends awaiting them, with nourishment in the shape of liquors, which, as may be supposed, only added fuel to the fire already kindled: whisky soon accomplished its mission; the men became quarrelsome and squabbled amongst themselves. Some boasted of what they had done, one man boasting that he had nearly killed two soldiers, and wounded many more. Another, an obese, small, villainous-looking Irishman, who carried the butt of a bayonet, boasted that he had "done for" a nigger. Others, suffering from the wounds they had received, consoled themselves by exclaiming: "Never mind, SEYMOUR and WOOD are around, and will help us!" and "Old ABE will pay $300 to keep quiet," and the like. All vehemently protested against the "$300 clause," and were willing to be drafted, if the rich man would be made to shoulder the musket the same as they. Those who had done the most in routing the military, such as chasing a soldier until he fell from sheer exhaustion, and then beating him till he was near dead, were cheered and petted by their friends, who, both men and women, gathered around them by dozens.

During the row a man, said to be an officer or a policeman in undress uniform, shot a horse purposely, it is stated, because had the animal moved, it would be at the risk of the life of those standing around him; the owner (the horse was attached to a dray) endeavored to clutch the man, who dodged him and run up a flight of stairs in a house near by, with the probable intention of getting on to the roof to escape the mob, who were so infuriated at the deed, which they, of course, interpreted to be a retaliatory act on his part; he was pursued and dragged down stairs with his skull broken, when he was pitched to the mob, who, it is said, literally tore him to pieces. At this point a policeman who had become separated from his companions, who were stationed on a corner near by, in attempting to rescue the wounded man, found himself surrounded by the rioters, who commenced to pound and beat him shamefully; he drew his revolver and shot one man. The influence of this was electric; they rushed upon the unfortunate policeman, whom they deprived of his arms, struck him with their clubs and pelted him with stones. His companions, observing this, quickly formed in a line, but their attempts to make a stand were abortive; overpowered by superior numbers, they were utterly routed, several of their number being badly injured. The rest fled through the side streets, where they were chased by the infuriated mob, some jumped fences and hid in the corners of uncultivated lots, where they were found and maltreated shamefully. Two cases of the most painful description came under the reporter's observation: A policeman, having eluded their vigilance for several blocks, unable to run away farther, threw himself down and begged for mercy. But his entreaties were unheeded; he was pelted with stones and beaten with clubs until his features could not be distinguished for the blood; even then their persecutions were continued, until, abandoning himself to his fate, the policeman feigned death; then, through the exertions of a few of the more humane of the rioters, he was left alone; friends soon rushed to his aid, and conveyed him to the Station-house. Another was beaten until his eyes were so clotted with blood that he could not see.

BURNING OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

The Orphan Asylum for Colored Children was visited by the mob about 4 o'clock. This Institution is situated on Fifth-avenue, and the building, with the grounds and gardens adjoining, extended from Forty-third to Forty-fourth-street. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands of the rioters, the majority of whom were women and children, entered the premises, and in the most excited and violent manner they ransacked and plundered the building from cellar to garret. The building was located in the most pleasant and healthy portion of the City. It was purely a charitable institution. In it there are on an average 600 or 800 homeless colored orphans. The building was a large four-story one, with two wings of three stories each.

When it became evident that the crowd designed to destroy it, a flag of truce appeared on the walk opposite, and the principals of the establishment made an appeal to the excited populace, but in vain.

Here it was that Chief-Engineer DECKER showed himself one of the bravest among the brave. After the entire building had been ransacked, and every article deemed worth carrying away had been taken—and this included even the little garments for the orphans, which were contributed by the benevolent ladies of this City—the premises were fired on the first floor. Mr. DECKER did all he could to prevent the flames from being kindled, but when he was overpowered by superior numbers, with his own hands he scattered the brands, and effectually extinguished the flames. A second attempt was made, and this time in three different parts of the house. Again he succeeded, with the aid of half a dozen of his men, in defeating the incendiaries. The mob became highly exasperated at his conduct, and threatened to take his life if he repeated the act. On the front steps of the building he stood up amid an infuriated and half-drunken mob of two thousand, and begged of them to do nothing so disgraceful to humanity as to burn a benevolent institution, which had for its object nothing but good. He said it would be a lasting disgrace to them and to the City of New-York.

These remarks seemed to have no good effect upon them, and meantime, the premises were again fired—this time in all parts of the house. Mr. DECKER, with his few brave men again extinguished the flames. This last act brought down upon him the vengeance of all who were bent on the destruction of the asylum, and but for the fact, that some firemen surrounded him, and boldly said that Mr. DECKER could not be taken except over their bodies, he would have been dispatched on the spot. The institution was destined to be burned, and after an hour and a half of labor on the part of the mob, it was in flames in all parts. Three or four persons were horribly bruised by the falling walls, but the names we could not ascertain. There is now scarcely one brick left upon another of the Orphan Asylum.

ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

During the greater part of the day, a crowd, composed principally of overgrown boys, amused themselves by going around to the various newspaper offices down town, cheering the bulletins which announced the progress of the riot in the upper part of the City, groaning the editors of such journals as were deemed obnoxious by the mob, and chasing and beating every person of color who chanced to make his appearance. The *Tribune*, as a matter of course, came in for the principal share of the groans, and it is but fair to add, that the *Daily News* monopolized the cheers. Various hints were given out by the rioters that the *Tribune* would be attacked in the evening, but they were not credited, or if they were, no preparations appear to have been made to repel it. About 7 o'clock, however, the crowd of boys began to be swelled by a different class of roughs, who appeared on the ground with clubs in their hands, and from their appearance, had evidently been engaged in the more bloody work up town. They immediately gathered around the *Tribune* office and commenced a series of the most unearthly groans and demoniac yells. In a few moments one of the more forward among them commenced an attack upon the door of the publication office, which was locked, but which soon gave way to the pressure of the mob, who, amid the crashing of broken doors and windows, rushed in [illegible]. In a moment more files of the *Tribune* were thrown out to the crowd and torn and scattered to the winds. In less than five minutes the office was completely gutted, and the desks and counters upset and broken. At length a platoon of the First Ward Police came rushing up Nassau-street, and on seeing them the mob, which numbered not less than four hundred men and boys, ran like so many sheep, leaving Printing-house-square, in less than three minutes, almost as clear of people as it is of a Sunday morning. It was a striking illustration of the cowardice of a mob when confronted by a handful of determined officers of the law. Several shots were fired by the policemen at ringleaders of the mob—but, so far as is known, none of them took effect. One of the policemen was also shot at by a rioter, the ball taking effect in the back. The wound is serious, but it is thought not dangerous. Before leaving the office, the rioters set fire to the building, but it was extinguished by a policeman before much damage was done.

OUTRAGES UPON COLORED PERSONS.

Among the most cowardly features of the riot, and one which indicated its political *animus* and the cunningly-devised cue that had been given to the rioters by the instigators of the outbreak, was the causeless and inhuman treatment of the negroes of the City. It seemed to be an understood thing throughout the City that the negroes should be attacked wherever found, whether they offered any provocation or not. As soon as one of these unfortunate people was spied, whether on a cart, a railroad car, or in the street, he was immediately set upon by a crowd of men and boys, and unless some man of pluck came to his rescue, or he was fortunate enough to escape into a building he was inhumanly beaten and perhaps killed. There were probably not less than a dozen negroes beaten to death in different parts of the City during the day. Among the most diabolical of these outrages that have come to our knowledge is that of a negro cartman living in Carmine-street. About 8 o'clock in the evening as he was coming out of the stable, after having put up his horses, he was attacked by a crowd of about 400 men and boys, who beat him with clubs and paving-stones till he was lifeless, and then hung him to a tree opposite the burying-ground. Not being yet satisfied with their devilish work, they set fire to his clothes and danced and yelled and swore their horrid oaths around his burning corpse. The charred body of the poor victim was still still hanging upon the tree at a late hour last evening.

Early in the afternoon the proprietors of such saloons and other places of business as had negroes in their employ, were obliged to close up for fear that the rioters would destroy their premises. In most of them the negroes were compelled to remain over night, not daring to go home lest they be mobbed on the way.

COURAGEOUS ACTION OF THE POLICE.

At about five o'clock a large body of rioters, differently estimated from one hundred to three hundred,—the latter much the nearer figure—marched down Broadway with a banner, inscribed "No draft" with the American flag, and with every conceivable diabolical weapon. They amused themselves *en route* by cheering and groaning at will, and occasionally killing or maiming every "nigger" they met. When below Fourteenth-street they avowed their determination of entering the La Farge House and seizing every colored servant there. Fortunately they were met at Amity-street—unexpectedly to them—by a body of Police some two hundred strong, under Inspector CARPENTER and Sergeant COPELAND. The Police instantly formed company front, and, with Inspector CARPENTER far in advance, at once charged on the "double quick." The fight for a few moments was savage and terrific. Men fell by the dozen under the sturdy blows of the Police, who had orders to "make no prisoners," and in five minutes naught was left of the lawless horde but the bodies of those ruffians who were knocked senseless lying on the ground. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Police for their behavior on this occasion. They did not know whether one hundred or five thousand of the lawless were their adversaries, nor did they wait to ascertain. On they charged, and in five minutes were masters of the situation. Capt. CARPENTER was far ahead of his men, with reckless courage, rushing into the midst of the mob, and handling his club against fearful odds. It is a wonder he was not killed. This charge, and its success, must have had a salutary effect, being the first regular fight with the organized mob, and showing them that the Police are their superiors.

The Police, at the time they met the mob, were on their way to Mayor OPDYKE's house, in Fifth-avenue, which it was rumored was to be attacked. None of the Police were seriously injured in the encounter, while at least two of the rioters were killed, and ten or fifteen more were so badly used up that they will not be likely to take a hand in another riot at present.

THE ATTACK ON THE MAYOR'S RESIDENCE.

A short time previous to the fight above described, the mob had paid a visit to the residence of Mayor OPDYKE, No. 79 Fifth-avenue. Their number was estimated at about 500. As the police had not yet arrived upon the ground, it seemed a foregone conclusion that the Mayor's house would share the fate of others, and be pillaged and burned by the mob. While the rioters were about preparing for the attack, Judge BARNARD made his appearance, and by a well-timed speech persuaded them to desist from their purpose. While the Judge was addressing them, the ardor of the more violent roughs had time to cool, and on the conclusion of his remarks, they took up their line of march in another direction.

MEETING OF EX-OFFICERS AT THE ARMORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In accordance with the call of Gen. SANDFORD, the ex-officers now in the City, to the number of some two hundred or more, met at the armory of the Seventh regiment last evening, for the purpose of taking some action with reference to make their services of avail in the present emergency. In the absence of Gen. SANDFORD the meeting was organized by appointing Col. JULIUS W. ADAMS, late of the First Long Island volunteers, Chairman, and Capt. W. C. CHURCH, late of Major-General CASEY's staff, Secretary. On motion of Col. BAIRD, the officers present, willing to render service, were requested to record their names with the Secretary. It was also voted that the field officers present be appointed a Committee to devise a plan of operations. Gen. SANDFORD arriving in the meantime, the meeting resolved itself into a crowd, who gathered about him while he explained what action had been already taken to suppress disturbance, and what further measures were proposed to that end. He advised the officers representing different regiments to form a *nuclei* for as complete a reorganization of their several regiments as the exigency would permit. Officers of volunteer regiments were requested to enroll themselves under Col. J. M. DAVIES, late of the Harris Light cavalry, who would proceed immediately to perfect a regimental organization. All ex-officers of volunteer regiments now in the City are accordingly requested to report to Col. DAVIES, at the Armory of the Seventh regiment, at 8 o'clock this morning. They will come prepared to report the number of men they can procure to assist in quelling the riot. Discharged soldiers, citizens or others, organized or unorganized, willing to render service, are requested to report at the same time and place. They will be furnished with arms and equipments, and at once set to work.

CHARACTER OF THE MOB.

In the early part of the day yesterday, there were a number of respectable workmen and persons engaged in different occupations in the City, who were momentarily seduced from their labors and their work-shops, and went with the crowds in the street. But they at once saw the horrible character of the mob and the atrocious work they had on hand; they heard their threats and saw their shocking brutalities, and were only too glad to get out from among them. At last the mob or mobs were composed of only the vilest men in the City, and there was not a crime conceivable, from firing houses to hanging negroes, of which they were not capable. The reign of ruffianism was short, but it at last became a reign of the true article.

ROVING RIOTERS.

Some of the scenes in the side streets of the City, during the day were painful in the extreme, and humiliating to human nature. In the streets running north from Canal-street, where many colored people reside, mobs of foul-looking boys and men scoured up and down in the afternoon and evening, in pursuit of negroes, who were assailed wherever found; and our reporter observed in one gang, several women armed with sticks, rushing to and fro with the vile and cowardly crowd; but it is only justice to say that the voluble tongues of these women gave vent to their thoughts with an accentuation which was never acquired on this side of the Atlantic ocean. It was almost impossible to look down any street in that part of the City, or any other, without seeing a crowd roving hither and thither, or standing still in heated conversation. They seemed to have no special object in view. They appeared to have had no evil-defined atrocity to perpetrate. They were rather on the look out for something upon which to wreak their bad passions.

APPREHENDED ATTACK ON THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

At 1½ o'clock this morning, Inspector CARPENTER, at the head of 300 Policemen, marched from the Police headquarters to take down the body of the negro who was hung to a tree in Clarkson-street. They had gone but a short distance before they were recalled to repel an apprehended attack on the headquarters. No attack had been made when our paper went to press. The headquarters were guarded by 600 Policemen and 58 soldiers from the regular army, brought from Forts Hamilton and Lafayette.

THE HOUSES BURNED IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE.

Two fine brown-stone private residences in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, were entirely destroyed. One of them was occupied by a mechanic named WM. TURNER; the other one was believed to be the dwelling of a Deputy Provost-Marshal, who was connected with the enrolling and drafting office in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCK ON BROADWAY.

The drafting office for the Eighth Congressional District is located in Broadway, near Twenty-eighth-street. Here, under the direction of Provost-Marshal MANIERRE, the drafting was opened at 9 o'clock, and conducted without interruption until 12, when the announcement was made that further proceedings would be suspended until to-day. The mob soon afterward paid a visit to this place, sacked it, and then set it on fire. It was totally consumed, as well as the remainder of the block.

BULL'S HEAD HOTEL.

This famous hotel, for many years past kept by Mr. ALLERTON, and situated on Forty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, shared the fate of so many other fine buildings in that part of the City. It was entirely destroyed, together with several barns, sheds and other out-houses on the premises. We do not understand that the cause of its destruction was owing to the fact that Mr. ALLERTON, or any one other person immediately interested in the establishment, was specially odious to the incendiaries. The mob entered the hotel in large numbers and demanded liquor. They took all there was in the house, and many of them drank to excess; they also took all the cigars they could find. Many of them then ransacked the house and took everything they could lay their hands upon. In a short time flames were discovered bursting from the second story windows, and before a single fireman was on hand the building was past all hope of being saved.

A STATION-HOUSE AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE CITY POSTMASTER BURNED.

About 9 o'clock, the rioters in strong force assembled at the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, near Yorkville, and set fire to the building before their intentions could be frustrated. The books and records of the Precinct were saved by one of the Sergeants. The house of Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster of the City, was also visited by the mob, and totally destroyed by fire.

THIEVES AND PICKPOCKETS.

This industrious class of our population availed themselves of the confusion to ply their arts, and in every instance with great success. Indeed the chief notice of a large portion of the rioters in joining the mob seemed to be the opportunity that would be offered them for promiscuous pillage and plunder. Many instances were reported of men being robbed of watches, pocket-books, breast-pins, &c., and all the houses that were burned were first plundered of their valuables by the mob.

THE POLICE.

The events of the day resulted in a great many casualties—a few fatal and many severe—among the Police. We have been able only to obtain a few names.

Officer SWAINSER, Twenty-ninth Precinct, struck in the head and badly cut; HOLMES, Twenty-ninth, cut in the head severely; MORRISON, Twenty-ninth, dangerously wounded; CHARLES B. LAW, Eighth, seriously; NOLAN MCCARTY, Twenty-ninth, not expected to live; NOLEN WALSH, Eighth, badly cut; SUTHERLAND, Fifteenth, seriously cut and bruised.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

At 2 o'clock this morning the City was apparently quiet. A heavy rain fell about midnight which helped greatly to disperse the rioters. The preparations to meet the outbreak to-day, if it is renewed, we are assured are such as will prevent the recurrence of such scenes as were enacted yesterday. The rioters had it pretty much their own way yesterday, but if they resume their demonstrations to-day a good share of them will come to a bloody and well-deserved end of their career.

WHAT WAS DONE IN BROOKLYN—THE POLICE—THE NAVY-YARD—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT, ETC., ETC.

The riot in New-York has created an intense excitement in this city, and large numbers of persons crossed the river to see what was going on.

Capt. S. B. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, on hearing of the proceedings in New-York, packed up all his papers and transported them to a place of safety. There is nothing now in the building of the least importance to any one.

The draft, which was fixed for Wednesday morning, has been suspended for the present. Further notice will be given when the drawing will take place.

The number of persons enrolled in the different Wards comprising the District, and the number to be drafted, is as follows, all of the first class:

	No. Enrolled.	No. to be Drafted.
First Ward	707	180
Second Ward	944	257
Third Ward	1,057	340
Fourth Ward	1,367	369
Fifth Ward	1,960	551
Seventh Ward	1,374	373
Eleventh Ward	3,378	1,050
Thirteenth Ward	1,869	528
Fifteenth Ward	866	235
Nineteenth Ward	686	169

Of the second class about 11,000 persons are enrolled, making in all of both classes nearly 30,000.

Chief Engineer CUNNINGHAM, in view of the present exigency, ordered last night that in case of fire, the bells shall ring three rounds, designating the district, and then the general alarm. This is for the purpose of assembling all the firemen, so as to extinguish any fire that may occur. These orders will be in force until further directions.

The colored people are having a hard time of it. They are attacked everywhere and beaten. They crowded about the police stations last night, asking for protection, being prevented from going to their homes, or even walking the streets.

The police to the number of 100 went to New-York, in charge of Inspector FOLK.

There was great commotion in the Navy-yard. The walls were manned and mounted with guns. Thirteen 18-pounders are mounted on the Flushing-avenue side, so as to sweep everything. Two 32-pounders command the main entrance, and all the vessels have been hauled into the stream, the guns shotted, and everything ready for any emergency.

Several companies of Marines, with 60 rounds of cartridges, and 12 boat-howitzers, rifled cannon, with ammunition-boxes, loaded with percussion shells, shrapnell, canister, and grapeshot, were sent to New-York toward evening. The Marines were accompanied by 300 sailors, armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

Some guns were taken from the State arsenal in Portland-avenue on Sunday night, which gave rise to the rumor that it had been attacked. The facts are that two companies of artillery, belonging to the Seventieth regiment militia have been ordered to Fort Hamilton, and the guns were taken for their use. They were placed on vessels at the foot of Little-street and transported to the fort. There are no arms in the building at present.

A Call to the Veteran Volunteers!

The veterans who have recently returned from the field of battle have again an opportunity of serving, not only their country, but the great emporium of New-York, from the threatened dangers of a ruthless mob.

The Commanding-General of the Eastern Department trusts that those who have exhibited so much bravery in the field of battle, will not hesitate to come forward at this time, to tender their services to the Mayor, to stay the ravages of the City by men who have lost all sense of obligations to their country, as well as to the City of New-York.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

P. S.—These men are requested to report to Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, corner Elm and White streets, on Tuesday, July 14, at 10 A. M.

CALLS FOR MILITIA TO MEET THIS MORNING.

The following calls were issued last evening:

NATIONAL ZOUAVES—ATTENTION!—The officers and members of the Tenth regiment New-York volunteers, who are willing to assist in the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet at No. 300 Broadway. Armory of Thirty-seventh New-York [illegible] Guards, as early this day as possible, in full uniform.

JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—The members, ex-officers and members [illegible] ment in the City, including troops are requested to meet at the Armory to-morrow, July 14, at 8 o'clock A. M. By order of Maj. LEANDER BUCK.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G.—A meeting of the members and ex-members of this regiment will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of assisting in maintaining the State and City authorities in suppressing the riot. The call is signed by Lieut.-Col. RUTHERFORD, Maj. DIGGS, Capt. PICKETT, Capt. LANSING and Lieut. STRONG.

The following order was issued last evening by Gen. BROWN, commanding United States troops in this City:

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

ORDERS NO. 1.—In obedience to the orders of the Major-General Commanding the Eastern Department, the undersigned assumes command of the United States troops in this City.

Lieut.-Col. FROTHINGHAM and Capt. REWOLLE are of the Staff of the undersigned, and will be obeyed accordingly.

HARVEY BROWN, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—All members of the Twenty-second regiment are requested to meet at the Regiment Armory, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Conscription Act and the Riot—Alderman Farley's Opinion of both—Alderman Hall's Plan to Relieve Poor Conscripts.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, "to take action in such business as might come before them." The call was signed at about 9 o'clock in the morning, before the riot up town had begun, and the real object of the meeting was to authorize the Corporation Counsel to associate such eminent counsel with him as he might choose, and take steps to test the constitutionality of the National Enrollment Act, under which the draft is being made. Alderman FARLEY was the prime mover in the matter. The whole plan failed, however, for want of a quorum. A quorum failed to appear because of the excited state of feeling in the community, consequent upon the riot up town. It was at first designed to carry out Alderman FARLEY's idea, but the excitement that soon became alarming in the streets, led several of the Democratic members to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to take any action on the subject of the draft till quiet should be restored. Hence, when the Board met, only five members answered to their names—Messrs. HENRY, REED, JEREMIAH, HARDY and FARLEY.

Alderman JEREMIAH was called to the Chair, to fill the place of President WALSH. The roll being called and a quorum not appearing, the Chair asked the pleasure of the Board. Alderman FARLEY arose and said:

ALDERMAN FARLEY'S SPEECH.

Alderman FARLEY—Mr. President, I much regret that there is not a quorum present. I had hoped that the Board would be able to take some action to-day in regard to the General Government act for making a draft. In my district, I understand, the officers engaged in making the draft have been driven from their duty, and a serious riot is in progress. I regret that a disturbance of the kind should be initiated in the City in my district, because the people there will be wrongly charged with the responsibility of it. But the fault is not theirs, for they are as orderly and law-abiding as any community in the whole country. The persons creating the riot, and who are responsible for its consequences, came from New-Jersey. They crossed the river this morning from Weehawken and Guttenberg in crowds and proceeded to the place in the Ninth Congressional District, where the draft was in progress. They marched along the streets in a body, and on their way they forced workmen wherever they could from their labors to join them in resistance to the draft. You can, therefore, understand, Mr. President, that the fault of opposition to the draft, originating in my district, was wholly owing to the fact that the enforcement of the Conscription act was begun there. To this fact alone may be attributed the unfortunate circumstance of the first open opposition to the law being shown in my district. The persons who incited the trouble no doubt had been organized for the occasion, and a riot would have been set on foot by them in any other locality in the city, had the enforcement of the draft been first attempted elsewhere than in the district I have the honor to represent in this Board. I must repeat my regret at the absence of a quorum of this Board, for I had hoped that every member would rise in his seat and talk peace. The people are excited, and it is necessary that their excitement should be calmed down to a degree of respect for enacted laws. Then let them resort to the Courts to decide their grievances. The impression is strong that the Drafting act is unconstitutional, and until the question of its legality is decided by the proper judicial tribunals, they will regard any attempted enforcement of it as harsh and arbitrary. We should, therefore, talk and counsel peace, and quiet and aid the people to ascertain whether the law, which is so generally regarded as offensive and undemocratic, is in legal harmony with the fundamental law of our organization as a nation and Government. I suppose the question could be reached by any conscript getting out a writ of *habeas corpus*. I have a paper in my hand proposing a method whereby we should speedily test the question of the legality of the law. I had designed to offer it at this meeting, but it is of no use now. I hope, however, that every member of this Board will preach up peace. Let it be understood that the citizens of New-York are for law and order, and in favor of a just test of every measure that is obnoxious to them. The event of the riot to-day is unfortunate, because it will affect the reputation of the city, and possibly be a pretext for a declaration of martial law here. It affords the excuse probably desired by the Administration, for supplanting the civil by the military law in this Democratic City. The enactments of Congress and the acts of the Administration are already sufficiently burdensome to us, without recourse to such a sweeping assumption of authority. But we cannot say to what extent our rights may be interfered with. Perhaps those in a position to seize upon such an authority would be only too glad to have some sort of pretended excuse for prohibiting us from meeting here.

• Adjourned.

No other remarks were made, and the President *pro tem.* declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum, till the first Monday in August.

The paper to which Alderman FARLEY referred contained the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, It is apparent to all who are in any way conversant with the feelings and opinions of the population of this City, that a deep-seated and irradicable opposition pervades all classes against the provisions of the act of the late Congress of the United States, known as the "Conscription act;" and

Whereas, It is equally apparent that such opposition is taking form and shape, and will manifest itself at an early day in open armed resistance to the attempt of the authorities of the General Government to force citizens of this State, against their convictions and against their will, out of the limits or jurisdiction of their State; and

Whereas, The mutterings of the coming storm imperatively demand that the authorities of this City should take some steps to allay the excitement now daily and hourly increasing, and by mild and salutary measures to assist in abating the popular indignation against the manifest injustice about to be inflicted upon our citizens, consequent upon an enforcement of the provisions of the aforesaid act of Congress: be it therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to take the necessary legal measures to test the legality of the act of the late Congress of the United States, known as the "Conscription Act," with reference to its application to this State.

Had it not been understood beforehand that there would in all probability be no quorum, Alderman HALL would have been on hand to offer the following as a substitute for Alderman FARLEY's paper:

Whereas, It is apparent that the three-hundred-dollar clause in the National Enrollment act of the late Congress is calculated to inflict great privations upon the poorer classes of our citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby instructed to report to this Board a plan whereby an appropriation can be made to pay the commutation of such of our poorest citizens as are likely to be most sorely affected by the enforcement of a conscription.

This plan was submitted by Alderman HALL to several of the Democratic members, and all who were consulted about it unhesitatingly declared themselves favorable to it.

It is not improbable that the Board will hold a meeting at an early day to consider it.

The Draft in the Eighth Congressional District, New-York City.

In the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, the draft was yesterday morning commenced, under the direction of Hon. H. [illegible], Assistant Provost-Marshal, at the headquarters, No. 1,190 Broadway. This is about the largest Congressional District in the City, and the number of names to be drawn will exceed [illegible].

The building [illegible] capacity, [illegible] the Commissioners, and [illegible] the reporters [illegible] police force. A [illegible] crowded the outside of the building [illegible] off with the ut[illegible] [illegible]ge.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIDON.

Debate in Parliament upon the Seizure of British Ships.

The Purposes of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Cunard screw steamer *Sidon*, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Great Eastern* left the Mersey about 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th. The advices by the *Sidon* are, therefore, very little later, and the intelligence by her is anticipated by that brought by the *Jura* and telegraphed from Cape Race.

THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH SHIPS.

We have already published an abstract of a debate in the House of Commons on June 30, regarding the seizure of British ships. A speech by Mr. Peacocke, the Solicitor-General, replied at some length, describing the mode of procedure in our Prize Courts, complimenting the ability of our Supreme Court, &c., &c., reviewing briefly the different cases—those of the *Dolphin*, the *Adela*, &c., in which it was claimed injustice had been done, and concluding thus:

"The honorable gentleman (Mr. Peacocke) also complained of the high rate of insurance on British vessels going to Nassau. Now, it was well known to everybody that there was a large contraband trade between this country and America by way of Nassau, and it was absurd to pretend to shut their eyes to it. There were many vessels which went there on legitimate trade, but then there were many which were engaged in illegitimate enterprises, and it was not at all surprising that the rate of insurance should be raised. The insurers probably knew better than other people what was the destination of the vessels and what cargoes they carried. If the ships were perfectly clear, and innocent of anything which was liable to just condemnation, although it might happen now and then that one was taken for adjudication on improper grounds, yet, as a general rule, the terms of insurance would not be affected to the degree which had happened. The trade with Nassau and Matamoras had become what it was in consequence of the war. [Hear, hear.] Although part of it was conducted on the safe side of the law, yet the fact that part of it was also conducted on the other side, influenced the repute and risks of the whole trade. As the trade was almost entirely in the hands of our countrymen, it was not unnatural that our ships were not insured on such easy terms as those of other nations which were not engaged in the traffic. The act of Congress as to the sale, without condemnation, of a ship supposed to be liable to detention, to which reference has been made, was the same as the law of this country. It might, however, be some consolation to honorable members to know that in one instance, when the Government of the United States wished to possess itself of an uncondemned vessel for its own convenience, the Prize Court interfered, and would not allow it to be sold. [Hear.] The honorable gentleman had concluded with the extraordinary statement that Her Majesty's Government had repudiated the doctrine of damages. Her Majesty's Government did no such thing. When owners had represented that their ships had been seized without warrant, Her Majesty's Government had invariably informed the Government of the United States that if such should turn out to be the case they would expect that full compensation in the shape of damages would be made. But the honorable member had mentioned two cases, in one of which damages only to a small amount were obtained, while in the other none were got at all. *The reason was because it would have been unwise and undignified for Her Majesty's Government to insist diplomatically upon that which they knew they were not likely to get, and which they also knew they could not demand consistently with the practice of their own Courts under similar circumstances.* When a ship had been brought into Court under circumstances of suspicion—by which he meant suspicion excited by its own papers, or by the depositions of its own officers and crew—it had always been the practice of the Courts of this country to refuse both costs and damages. A case in which there was no disguise, no prevarication, nothing to justify the seizure, would be a case in which exemplary damages ought to be given or at least claimed by Her Majesty's Government; but to demand damages where the Captain prevaricated as in one instance, or where articles of a contraband character were found on board as in another, would be to say that Her Majesty's Government should insist upon other countries doing to them what they never did to other countries, and what they would not concede if demanded from them. The principle upon which Her Majesty's Government had acted was this,—*to endeavor strictly to apply against themselves and in favor of the United States those same principles of law which they applied against other nations and in favor of themselves in former times. The code was certainly severe enough, but we ought not to relax it in our own favor, its severity having arisen from the decisions of our own Courts, which the United States had followed to the letter.*" [Hear, hear.]

Lord R. Cecil then spoke at length, and Mr. Cobden followed in reply. He said he felt himself in rather a novel position in appearing, even by implication, to be taking a side in opposition to the interests of merchants and shipowners, while the noble lord who had just spoken seemed to be the advocate and champion of those interests. It was pretty well known that with commercial blockades, extending perhaps over a coast of 2,500 miles, he had no sympathy whatever. Such a mode of carrying on warfare between two nations, by which a greater amount of injury was inflicted on innocent neutrals than upon the belligerents themselves, could be objected to in the first place on the ground of natural justice. He did not think it just that two nations should be allowed—he used that term because the civilized world had a right to a voice in it—he did not think they should be allowed to carry on war in a way that inflicted on a country 3,000 or 4,000 miles off a greater injury, in an economical sense, and apart from the bloodshed of the battle-field, that they inflicted on each other. That was the case with the present war in America. There was, no doubt, a greater amount of suffering entailed by it upon Blackburn, Preston, Rochdale, and other of our large towns than upon any town in the United States. Generally, when a people were going to fight they did not regard the bloodshed and the turmoil of battle as a kind of suffering which was unexpected or unattended with its glories. He was now concerned, therefore, with the misery inflicted on hundreds of thousands of innocent people, who were deprived of the means of earning their daily bread by honest industry in consequence of the present war. But who were responsible for that? Undoubtedly the public men of this country, and those who upheld commercial blockades as a means of warfare. A resolution was adopted by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce within the last six months or so, at the instance of Mr. Spence, the great champion of the Southern States of the Union; and that resolution declared that the principle of commercial blockade should be maintained in the interests of England. The mover argued that in case of war with the Federal States the power of blockade was essential for our maritime supremacy. Under those circumstances, he could not, of course, say a word against the blockade now carried on by the the United States. It was only our own principle applied with dreadful severity against ourselves, but a principle which we cherished, in the belief that when we became belligerents it would be of advantage to ourselves. The noble lord had stated that this blockade was ineffective, and to prove it he had mentioned facts in which there was a great fallacy. He said that 60 per cent. of the vessels which tried to run the blockade succeeded, but he forgot that the great ports of entry into America were sealed up altogether. For instance, there was no contraband trade going on at New-Orleans. [Lord R. Cecil—"Because the Northerners hold it."] The noble lord alluded to some small places and some small vessels which carried on contraband trade; but, if there were an extensive trade, was it likely that cotton would be at its present price [Hear, hear] or that goods coming from England would be at the high prices which they now commanded at Charleston? [Hear, hear.] There was no doubt that the blockade was cruelly offensive against us and against the Southern States. The noble lord, in referring to the law of blockade, had laid down a principle which was opposed to the doctrine of the highest authority on this matter. He said that the American cruisers had no right to stop vessels going from this country to Nassau, provided they were carrying cargoes of a legal character.

Lord R. Cecil.—If I said that I did not express myself correctly. What I meant to say was that a vessel going *bona fide* to Nassau could not be seized, whatever her cargo might be.

Mr. Cobden thought the noble lord had said "stopped," and it certainly was of great importance in these discussions to be strictly accurate and definite in the terms which were used. Lord Stowell, it was well known, had laid down that the ostensible destination of a vessel must be its real destination. [Hear, hear.] Suppose a ship was despatched from Liverpool to Nassau, with her papers made out regularly for that destination, but with instructions, written or verbal, to the supercargo or any other officer to run her into an American port if there should be a favorable opportunity. If when the vessel was stopped evidence of that sort were found the vessel might be carried into a Prize Court of the United States. But how was that evidence to be got unless the vessel were stopped? Of course this state of things produced great inconvenience and loss, and it was of that inconvenience and loss that the noble lord was now making a grievance. But had the noble lord [illegible] to go to the Board of Trade to [illegible] what were our exports just now to the West India Islands and the Mexican ports of goods notoriously destined for the Southern States. Everybody knew that there was a great contraband trade going on there, and that we had the monopoly of it; and *it was great affectation, therefore, and most unreasonable to come down and complain that things were done which caused inconvenience to that and the innocent trade as well.* He was not such a purist as to pretend that capitalists should not employ their money in that trade. The Queen did not pretend to prohibit her subjects from engaging in it, but she warned them not to do it, and told them if they did they would run the risk of *incurring the penalties of international law as administered by the American Prize Courts.* All these inconviences followed as a matter of course, because English subjects chose to engage in this trade; and it did not become honorable members to come down to the House and complain of these inevitable risks and inconveniences. Of course, he claimed a fair trial for the English vessels and merchandise carried into the Prize Courts, the only tribunal before which, according to the law of nations, they could be tried. The noble lord had said a good deal against the administration of American Courts which did not coincide with the opinion of more competent judges. For instance, some years ago Lord Lyndhurst, in bringing a matter connected with maritime law before the House of Lords, had referred much more frequently to American authorities than to English. The noble lord would find that so great an authority as Lord Lyndhurst had quoted Kent and Story, for instance, more frequently than even Lord Stowell. What right, then, had the noble lord to say that justice would be administered in the American Courts with less impartiality than in our own? [Hear, hear.] He talked of the Supreme Court at Washington having given a decision under duress—with soldiers at their doors; but he asked the noble lord for proof of that. He could not accept the noble lord's allegation without his proofs. He was as diligent an observer of American events as most people, and he had not seen any statement of the Supreme Court giving a decision because the Court was surrounded by armed men. The noble lord had alluded to the case of the *Alexandra*. Of course he did not pretend to say whether the learned judge who had tried that case was right in his interpretation of the Foreign Enlistment act; but as a better friend to the commercial interests of the country than the noble lord, he could assure him that if the ruling of the Chief Baron were confirmed by the Judges, and if his doctrine were to become international law, the consequences would be far more injurious to the commercial interests of England than all the rest of the world. *The House, he believed, would very soon have proof that the most intelligent shipowners were awakening to a consciousness of what would be their fate if this were declared to be the law.* It came to this, that a neutral Power might build ships for a belligerent, and provided that the armament were kept separate from the ship in port, and not put on board within three miles from the neutral shore, then that vessel, without going home to the belligerent port, might take the seas as an armed vessel of war; and the other belligerent would have no cause of complaint against the shipbuilder or the country in which the ship was built. So that if the learned baron's view were correct, if we were at war with Brazil, or Ireland even, supposing only she were acknowledged as a belligerent, the shipbuilders of Boston or New-York might build a vessel of war and send her out to sea, and the same tugboat which took her out might have attached to it another vessel filled with munitions of war, and provided only that the vessel was not armed while in the port, but only took her armament on board out of the neutral jurisdiction, then she might cruise against us as a vessel of war, and we should have no ground of complaint against the shipbuilder. Would any lawyer say that he had exaggerated the scope of that decision? If this principle was to be acted on, we were inviting the United States to come and blockade our shores—to wait outside four miles from our coasts for those ships which were going to receive their equipments on sea. What was this but returning to the old system under which a war between any two States was regarded as a battle royal between all the nations of the world? [Hear, hear.] He had thought that the Foreign Enlistment act was intended to prevent that—to prevent the citizens of a neutral Power from involving their Government in acts of hostility, and thereby bringing neutral nations into a war. *If the law as now laid down was to be received and acted on, we might be assured that the safeguards of the Foreign Enlistment act would have been done away with before many years, and this would be a serious thing for England, for there was no country in the world so vulnerable in that kind of warfare as this country of ours.* [Hear.] He admitted that this was a dissertation on a subject which had nothing to do with the one before the House, but the noble lord, the member from Stamford, had been so illogical as to go into it, and it would not have been right to allow the noble lord's statements to go unanswered. The noble lord had stated that we were not impartial—that we were not dealing in the same manner toward the Federals as toward the Confederates; that we allowed the Federals to be enlisting recruits in Ireland. He asked the noble lord for his proofs. He believed that a more gross misinterpretation—unconsciously so he, of course, meant, for he did not accuse the noble lord of intentional misrepresentation—a more ignorant misrepresentation—he must say ignorant—had never been made. The noble lord shook his head; but he must say that a more ignorant misrepresentation had never been made; because if the noble lord read the blue-book he would see that Earl Russell, *having most injudiciously made this charge of recruiting in Ireland against the United States Government, Mr. Adams challenged him to prove it, and the noble Earl was obliged to admit that he had no proofs. It was true the noble Lord might have found the statement in some newspaper*—[Lord R. Cecil: "I have no spies"]—*but when asked for his proofs, like Earl Russell, he was obliged to admit he had none.* [Hear.] But had not the noble Lord heard, in a discussion which had taken place in that House a few nights previously, quite enough to account for the great emigration from Ireland? Had it not been admitted by the highest authority in the House that the people of Ireland must go away from their country; that there was no employment there for them, and that they were too numerous at home? [Hear, hear.] There was another reason why there should at this moment be an exodus from Ireland to the United States. It might not be known in this country as well as it was in Ireland, and as well as it would be all over Europe within a very short time; but it was this—that within the last few months there had been passed in the United States a law for which there had been agitation during a period of ten years, which had been opposed by the South, and which had been vetoed by Mr. Buchanan. It was called the Homestead law, and by its provisions 160 acres of land were given to every head of a family emigrating to the United States, at the cost of surveying, which was threepence an acre. Thus, as 40s. was the price of 160 acres of land, and as the United States Government had one thousand millions of acres of uncultivated land, all England, France and Germany might be emptied into America. Was not this enough to give a great impetus to emigration? [Hear, hear]. These vague, declamatory assertions about recruiting and other matters ought not to be indulged in either by the Government of this country or members of the House of Commons. On the law of the case of these vessels it would be presumptuous in him to say one word. The House had heard what the Solicitor-General had said on the point, and he was satisfied to have the law expounded by that honorable and learned gentleman. [Hear, hear.]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Times* comments upon the correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Seward, relative to the trade with Matamoras, which we published yesterday, and says:

"Although, however, Mr. Seward puts forward these preposterous claims, there is no reason to believe that the Americans themselves are seeing that these strange decisions against the rights of neutrals are establishing precedents which may hereafter be used against them. A smuggling trade to Matamoras can be of no great importance to us, and can never have any substantive bearing upon the issue of the war between the North and South; but the principles now in course of recognition and extension in the American Prize Courts may be very precious to England at some future crisis. We should, therefore, be very patient and very cautious in these matters, up to that boundary line, where acts cease to be defensible upon any possible doctrine of international law. We observe that the American papers begin to suspect that they are going too far for their own interests; that they are adopting and strengthening all our old precedents, and forging chains for themselves in future wars. Some of them are already recommending that ships going from one neutral port to another should not be interfered with, whatever may be the suspicions against them. When this mist clears away, they will discover that the course they have taken in this war has established all our pretensions as to the right of blockade, and of search also."

The *Shipping Gazette* says:

"Had the opinion of the Federal Government on this subject been as clearly announced a year since as it has been within the last few weeks by Mr. Seward, the owners of the *Peterhoff*, the *Springbok*, the *Dolphin*, and other English vessels, would probably be now in possession of their property, for we cannot suppose that our Government would have permitted seizures to be made for which there is no legal pretence whatever. Mr. Seward's letter will probably lead to such a representation from our Government, as will, for the future, effectually secure our merchants and shipowners from molestation in the pursuit of their legitimate undertakings."

The *Morning Herald* observes that sooner or later the South must be recognized. It remains to be seen whether sound policy requires that recognition to be speedy or postponed.

The *Morning Post* says the invasion of the North carries with it conclusive proof of the strength and vigor of the Confederates.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

Rumors had been current in London that Earl Russell had resigned his position as Foreign Minister owing to differences of opinion with Lord Palmerston on the question of the recognition of the South, &c. There is nothing, however, to confirm the report.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PURPOSES OF THE EMPEROR TOWARD AMERICA—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

[illegible]

I am not, perhaps, much in error in supposing that the question put by the Marquis of Clanricarde to Lord Russell in the House of Lords, on Friday evening last, had some reference to the statements in my letter of Tuesday on the renewal of propositions for a joint mediation in America. Lord Clanricarde, however, spoke of the proposal of the Emperor of the French to the British Government "to recognize the existing Government of the Confederate States." The word "recognize," or "recognition," does not occur in my letter, and may not be formally expressed in Baron Gros' note, though, of course, the overtures have recognition for their ultimate object. What I spoke of was a proposal for mediation or diplomatic intervention. Lord Russell, strictly speaking, might deny that there was a proposal for *recognition*. I should be surprised, however, if he denied that proposals for *mediation* had been made. It is certain that the Emperor held the conversation I alluded to in my letter with Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck as I related it; and the *Memorial Diplomatique* of yesterday—a paper which I know to be in direct communication with the French Foreign Office—corroborates my statement in every word. It corroborates it and adds something of its own:

"The Emperor promised that M. Drouyn de Lhuys should immediately address to Baron Gros the necessary instructions for bringing about a concert between France and England on the expediency of joint diplomatic action with a view to put a stop to the war of the United States. In fact, we hear from London that Baron Gros handed on *Wednesday last* to Earl Russell formal proposals on the part of France."

And further:

"We are assured that on this day (Sunday) the answer of the English Cabinet is expected to be received in Paris."

I have thought it right to make some inquiries about the preparations going on at Vincennes, and which, according to one of your London cotemporaries, have made the officers of this garrison "wild with excitement." The "excitement," I apprehend, exists only in the imagination of the writer. Of "excitement" there is no trace among military men here. It is certainly true that orders were sent to the Directors of Artillery to prepare a number of guns for immediate service. The dispatch of the Minister of War was dated the 31st of May, but was forwarded ten days later. The number of guns ordered to be prepared is variously estimated; the highest accounts puts them at 44 batteries; and as each battery is composed of six pieces, we have a total of 264 guns. If I am not mistaken, the rate in the French army is two guns for every thousand men; and 264 would supply an army of about 130,000. It is not strange that an order of the kind, appearing at the moment when the Polish question possesses so much interest, should make people apprehensive that France is about to enter on a great war. I must observe, however, that the military men whose opinions I have had an opportunity of ascertaining do not believe in war with Russia. They may be under a delusion; but such, at all events, is the opinion they express. At the War Office, I understand, the rumors of these preparations with a view to war are not believed, or, at any rate, are contradicted. The explanation given in that quarter is to this effect: It is true that the order sent at the end of May comprised a considerable number of guns, but that augmentation is explained by the fact that it had been intended to dismiss the present Minister of War in consequence of the want of munitions of war—powder and cartridges in particular—in which the French army in Mexico was left, and which greatly retarded the siege operations. When the Emperor was made acquainted with the fact he was very angry with the Minister, whose removal, you may remember, was at the time confidently spoken of. The consequence was that for several days after the Minister passed to the other extreme, and displayed extraordinary activity. It is certain that the unpublished official dispatches were full of complaints against the War Department; and two letters from officers of artillery (one dated the 5th of April, the other the 5th of May) speak very strongly of the want of guns and mortars. Everybody knew that the blocks of houses in which the Mexicans carried on a desperate defence against the French could not be blown up for want of powder. I am further reminded that it is at this season of the year orders are usually sent to the arsenals and fortresses of France to complete their strength. Such is the explanation given of the activity displayed at Vincennes and elsewhere.

A letter from Toulon, dated Tuesday last, states that orders had been received for the steam transport *Charente*, laden with gunpowder and bombshells, and the steam transport *Aube*, laden with artillerymen, horses and mules, to sail for Vera Cruz on the 25th; the Commanders of the steam corvette *Colbert* and the steam cutter *Brandon* to prepare to receive troops and stores, and to be ready to sail on the 27th for Vera Cruz. A telegram was received the same evening by the Port Admiral from the Minister of Marine commanding that the iron-cased frigate *Invincible* should be prepared for sea with all possible dispatch. Her destination is unknown.

FINANCIAL AND MARKET NEWS.

Queenstown, Wednesday, July 1—Evening.

Closing prices of Consols—for money, 92 1-16@3-16; for account, 92⅛@¼. Shares steady, but inactive; American and Canadas unchanged. Confederate Loan, 1½ to ½ discount. Consolidates, 50½@¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 1, 1863.

Markets steady; sales, perhaps about 5,000 bales. No imports. Previously 18,433 bales.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JULY 1, 1863.

Fair attendance of the trade. Supplies are small. The sales made are at Monday's rates for Wheat, Maize and Barley. Oats sell at prices rather in favor of buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—JULY 1, 1863.

Sugar, value unchanged—moderate business; Refined, steady. Coffee, prices sustained although supply large. Tea, in fair request at steady rates. Rice, more business doing and at full terms. Saltpetre, in good demand; quotations firm. Tallow, prices easier in all positions and not much business doing.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

The Diversion Against Richmond—Bridges Burned—Prisoners Captured, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

White House, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

An expeditionary corps left this point on the 1st instant and returned late last night. Herewith I send you some account of the objects Maj.-Gen. Dix had in view in directing its movements and sending it out. The expedition was divided into two parts, and had for its general object to effect a grand diversion, and to learn the strength of the enemy on the Peninsula. That portion of the expedition that was to operate in and about Hanover Court-house, was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Getty, and consisted of parts of the Seventh, Third and Ninth army corps. Among the brigades were those of Gen. R. S. Foster, Gen. Harland, Gen. Wistar and a portion of Gen. Terry's brigade, consisting of the Ninety-ninth New-York and One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, Col. Keese, under command of Col. Wardrop. The total Union force, moving on King William Court-house and Hanover Court-house to Hanover Junction, numbered nearly ten thousand men. Arriving in the vicinity of the Junction at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, and before the column halted, the enemy opened upon our forces most vigorously, with shot and shell, they having complete range of the road. The enemy were in position and strength upon the Virginia Central, or what is called the Richmond and Potomac Railroad, having at this point several pieces of artillery. The intense darkness seriously impeded the movements of the Union forces, they being entirely unfamiliar with the exact position of the enemy. For these reasons our artillery did not respond to their fire. Four companies, two each from the Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, were ordered to feel of the enemy, and if possible ascertain his position upon the railroad, which they accomplished only after making a vigorous charge upon a rebel breastwork, capturing ten prisoners and sustaining a loss of fourteen wounded and one killed. They retired in good order to await further orders. Two companies from the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York—Companies E, Capt. Frank Tarbell, and B, Lieut. Bernard N. Smith, were ordered to tear up the railway track and destroy two culverts thereon, which they did to the entire satisfaction of General Foster, besides destroying a large amount of lumber piled near the track. During all this time the main forces were waiting on the Hanover Junction highway, annoyed by the constant and severe shelling of the rebels. Early on the morning of the 5th inst., Gen. Getty ordered the column to fall back to Taylor's Estate, whence, after encamping for the night, the column returned to White House, reaching this point on the night of the 7th. The chief results of this portion of the expedition may be stated to consist in the interruption of communication by way of Richmond and the Potomac Railroad, and the diversion of a large number of reinforcements sent to the aid of Lee from Richmond, our entrance to which city they were dispatched to dispute. Among the incidents of this branch of the expedition, an achievement by Capt. Joseph H. Allen, commanding Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, deserves to be recorded. While the forces were in the vicinity of King William Court-house, and near the Mattapony River, Capt. Allen espied a sloop in the river, and with his company was dispatched in pursuit of her, with orders to destroy her if she should prove contraband. Before Capt. Allen's command reached the banks of the river, the vessel's authorities scuttled the boat and swiftly sailed up the river. It was likely for this consideration that she did not fall into Capt. Allen's hands. Two companies (A and B) of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, Col. Keese, distinguished themselves in the capture of all the prisoners taken in the charges. An extensive bridge over the Pamunkey River was destroyed by fire.

The movement on Bottom Bridge, under command of Major-Gen. Keyes was commenced at five o'clock on the morning of the 1st. Rebel pickets were first discovered at Baltimore Store, a place six miles from White House. They fled in great haste upon seeing our forces. From here our movements were cautiously made, careful reconnoissances being made to the front, and on each of the flanks. The enemy's skirmishers were fully drawn out at five o'clock, when several prisoners, among them a corporal, were brought off. The rebels were quite bold, and Sergeant Bennett of Co. C, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was instantly killed by a shot through his head. Capt. Mink opened on the enemy with his battery, and they promptly retired into the forest. Quiet obtained from this time until six o'clock, Thursday, when the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers advanced upon the enemy, who gave them a terrific fire from masked batteries, and musketry in the woods. In this action the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth lost three killed, three wounded, and seven prisoners. Falling back, the enemy pursued us prudently. We passed our reserves at Baltimore Store, they advancing a short distance, when they were overtaken by the night, during which the enemy made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to turn our left flank. Gen. Keyes acted with great promptness, and the result was the killing and wounding of a large number of the enemy, and the capture of twenty-five prisoners, without doing us any perceptible injury. This comprises the movements of this section of the expedition up to this date, so far as I am possessed of them. There was a slight skirmish at Bottom's Bridge. It would be impossible to award too much credit to the troops comprising both wings of the expedition for their willingness in all respects during the march. It was such as to reflect the highest possible credit upon them for endurance and soldierly bearing.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

THE SECOND VERMONT BRIGADE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. STANNARD.

Headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division,
First Army Corps, in Front of
Gettysburgh, July 4, 1863.

P. T. Washburn, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

Sir: I have the honor to report that the Second Vermont brigade, under my command, marched from the line of the defences of Washington, upon the Occoquan, on the 25th ult., under orders to report to Major-Gen. Reynolds, commanding the First Army Corps. The brigade joined that corps at this place on the evening of July 1, after an exhausting march of seven days. The distance marched averaged about eighteen miles per day. Rain fell on every day of the seven. The men marched well, with no straggling, and considering the condition of the roads, the distance traveled from the mouth of the Occoquan to Gettysburgh could not have been accomplished in less time.

We reached the battle-ground in front of Gettysburgh too late in the day to take part in the severely-contested battle of July 1, and my tired troops upon their arrival took position in rear of the line of battle of the First corps. Before reaching the ground, the Twelfth and Fifteenth regiments were detached, by order of Gen. Reynolds, as guard to the corps' wagon train in the rear. The Fifteenth rejoined the brigade next morning but was again ordered back for the same duty, about noon of that day. After the opening of the battle of the 2d, the left wing of the Thirteenth, under Lieut.-Col. Munson, was ordered forward as support to a battery, and a company of the Sixteenth was sent as support to the skirmishers in our front. While stationing them, Capt. A. G. Foster, Assistant Inspector-General of my Staff, was seriously wounded by a ball through both legs, depriving me of his valuable services for the remainder of the battle.

Just before dark, of the same day, our army line on the left of the centre having become broken under a desperate charge of the enemy, my brigade was ordered up. The right wing of the Thirteenth regiment, under command of Col. Randall, was in the advance, and upon reaching the breach in the line, was granted by Gen. Hancock, commanding upon the spot, the privilege of making the effort to retake the guns of Company C, Regular battery, which had just been captured by the enemy. This they performed in a gallant charge, in which Col. Randall's horse was shot under him. Four guns of the battery were retaken, and two rebel field-pieces, with about eighty prisoners, were captured by five companies of the Thirteenth in this single charge.

The front line, thus reëstablished, was held by this brigade for twenty-six hours. At about 2 o'clock of the 3d inst., the enemy commenced a very vigorous attack upon our position. After subjecting us for an hour and a half to the severest cannonade of the whole battle, from nearly 100 guns, the enemy charged with a heavy column of infantry. The charge was aimed directly upon my command, but owing apparently to the firm front shown them, the enemy diverged midway, and came upon the line on my right. But they did not thus escape the warm reception prepared for them by the Vermonters. As soon as the change of the point of attack became evident, I ordered a flank attack upon the enemy's column. Forming in the open meadow in front of our lines, the Thirteenth and Sixteenth regiments marched down in column by the flank, changed front forward, at right angle to the main line of battle of the army, bringing them in line of battle upon the flank of the charging column of the enemy, and opened a destructive fire at short range, which the enemy sustained but a very few minutes before the larger portion of them surrendered and marched in, not as conquerors, but as captives. They had hardly dropped their arms before another rebel column appeared, charging upon our left. Col. Veazey, of the Sixteenth, was at once ordered back to take it in his turn upon the flank. This was done as successfully as before. The rebel force, already decimated by the fire of the Fourteenth regiment, was scooped almost *en masse* into our lines. The Sixteenth took in this charge the regimental colors of the Second Florida and Eighth Virginia regiments, and the battle-flag of another rebel regiment. The Sixteenth was supported for a time in the new advanced position ... occupied after the charge by four companies of the Fourteenth, under command of Lieut.-Col. Rose.

The movements I have briefly described were executed in the open field, under a very heavy fire of shell, grape and musketry, and they were performed with the promptness and precision of battalion drill. They ended the contest on the centre, and substantially closed the battle.

Officers and men behaved like veterans, although it was for most of them their first battle, and I am content to leave it to the witnesses of the fight whether or no they sustained the credit of the service and the honor of our Green Mountain State. That their efforts were approved by the Division General, is shown by the General Order appended to this report.

The members of my Staff, Capt. Wm. H. Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. G. W. Hooker and Lieut. G. G. Benedict, Aids-de-Camp; L. Clark, Provost-Marshal, and Lieut. S. F. Prentiss, Ordnance Officer, executed all my orders with the utmost promptness, and their coolness under fire and good example contributed essentially to the success of the day.

The list of casualties appended has been prepared in haste upon the field, and is probably inaccurate in some respects. Of those set down as missing, but one is known to have been taken prisoner, and a number of them will probably appear in the lists of killed and wounded when the full returns shall have been received.

I am, General, with respect, your obedient servant,
G. J. STANNARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

The Pennsylvania Reserves at the Battle of Gettysburgh.

The Pennsylvania Reserves marched from Washington on the 26th of June, and by forced marches, under the command of Gen. Crawford, reached the Army of the Potomac just in time to participate in the great battles lately fought on the soil of their native State. When it was manifest that the enemy had established themselves in Pennsylvania, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of this tried corps in their desire to meet them on their soil. They were soon gratified, and the orders to march were received with loud cheers. A toilsome march was borne without a murmur, and at Frederick they were assigned as the Third division of Meade's army corps. Thence they marched to Pennsylvania. Before crossing the line, Gen. Crawford addressed them as follows:

Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserves: You have once more been called to the field. An order from the Commanding General, a rapid and fatiguing march, has placed us again by the side of comrades endeared to us by sufferings on many hard-fought fields. If you would [illegible] the prospect of active service at any time with delight, how much more now. Our native State is invaded by the [illegible] horde of plunderers, who, [illegible] South Mountain and Antietam, and allured by the spoils of our rich valleys, have polluted the soil of Pennsylvania. [illegible] our homes are desolated, our fields laid waste, our property destroyed. To-day, within a few hours, we shall tread the soil of the Keystone. The eyes of all will be upon us. To us they will look with anxious hearts for relief. Let the sight of our mountains and our native plains fire your hearts and nerve your arms in the hour of battle. We strike for all that is dear to man. Remember you are Pennsylvanians. Let no breach of discipline mar the glory of the past, but let us pledge to each other to-day never to cease until we drive the enemy of our country, our Constitution and our peace forever from our soil.

Forced marches soon brought them to Hanover, and on the 2d they reached the battle-field, having joined the Fifth corps in rear.

The battle was raging furiously on the left. The enemy seemed to have concentrated all his force at that point for the purpose of turning our left flank and gaining possession of a point called High Knob, which commanded the entire position. A Staff officer of the Commanding General had ridden to the rear, asking for troops to go at once to this point. The enemy had overcome the troops opposed to him. Both Ayres' and Barnes' divisions of the Fifth corps had fallen back, and the Third corps had broken in confusion across the low ground at the foot of the ridge. A battery had been lost and an immense number of small arms. It was the critical moment of the day. Two brigades of the "Reserves" stood drawn up at the foot of the slope, to hold which was vital to us. Gen. Warren had pronounced it the key of the position. The enemy were dashing on in the full tide of success. In a moment more the day would have been lost, when the Reserves were ordered to the charge. Gen. Crawford placed himself at the head of his men, and taking the colors of the leading regiment led them on. The Bucktails had been thrown in front, and fearlessly had they thrown themselves on the enemy—their rifles dealing death at every shot. The enthusiasm of the men was unbounded. On they dashed with a shout that made the welkin ring—Gen. Crawford, with Capt. Livingston and Capt. Auchmuty, of his Staff, waving their hats and encouraging them on. Seeing their colors in the hand of their General, they were irresistible. With long and loud cheers they crossed the low ground, driving the enemy by their sure and rapid volleys back across the ground, through the woods, to the ridge beyond. Here they stopped. There was no support upon either flank. The enemy retired, leaving the field they had gained in our possession. The day was saved. The rocky hill was in our possession; but on its left a still higher hill was to be gained, of which the sharpshooters of the enemy had possession. One of the brigades of the reserves under Col. Fisher had been previously ordered to support the battery near which Gen. Weed and the lamented Hazlitt had been killed. Hastily riding to the left, Gen. Crawford directed two of the regiments of this brigade—the Twelfth, under Col. Harding, and the Fifth, under Lieut.-Col. Dare—to storm the height. Should the enemy hold it, our position below was untenable. These regiments advanced at once, and driving the enemy from the hill, held it firmly to the end.

All night and the following day the enemy made attempts to drive in our pickets, and constant skirmishing was kept up, but in vain. Toward evening it became desirable to clear the woods in front of the position we had retaken in the charge of the previous day. Gen. Crawford was ordered forward, with directions not to attack if he found the enemy too strong, but to obtain possession of the field if possible. About 6 o'clock the order was given to Col. McCandless, commanding the brigade, to advance—Gen. Crawford superintending the movement in person. A battery of the enemy had been established which threw grape and canister with fearful effect. Advancing the right of the line, the Bucktails soon brought their rifles to bear, and the gunners, unable to stand the fire, precipitately fled. Col. McCandless now advanced his line rapidly across the open space and into the woods. The skirmishers of the enemy fell back, and the main body, consisting of parts of two brigades, under Gens. Anderson and Robertson, after a few volleys, fled. Col. McCandless had advanced upon their flank with such rapidity that one brigade fled without firing a shot. The most valuable results followed this movement. We retook over 6,000 stand of arms, both rebel and our own. We retook all our wounded, many of whom had remained without attention since the fight of the 1st. We retook one piece of artillery, a 12-pounder Napoleon gun and three caissons, part of Sickles' battery lost the day before, besides capturing a stand of colors belonging to the Fifteenth Georgia, and over one hundred prisoners. The entire ground was retaken. The enemy's force consisted of three brigades of Hood's division. The following morning the enemy retreated. It cannot be doubted that the brilliant service of the Pennsylvania Reserves saved our left from destruction. They fought as men never fought. They were fighting upon their own soil and for their own homes. One man belonging to a company from Gettysburgh was wounded on his own farm, and several would not ask for permission to go to their families until the battle had been fought.

The gallant Colonel of the Bucktails was killed. He was a brother of Bayard Taylor, and was beloved by all. A most curious, as well as highly characteristic fact is stated of these Bucktails, now famous. When one is wounded, if he can speak he gives *his bucktail and his rifle* to some comrade. They must never fall into the enemy's hands, although the owner may be made prisoner.

The First brigade, commanded by Col. McCandless, consisted of the Bucktails, Col. Taylor; the First Regiment, Col. Tally; Second, Col. ——.

The Late Col. E. E. Cross.

A LETTER WRITTEN AFTER THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

The following letter, which was written after the battle at Fredericksburgh, by the late Col. Cross, who was killed at Gettysburgh, has just been published:

Headquarters First Brigade,
Hancock's Division, June 4, 1863.

* * * Fredericksburgh came near being my last battle. As we were advancing to those fatal heights in line of battle I was near my colors. A twelve-pounder shell, from the Washington battery, burst right in front of me. One fragment struck me right below the heart, making a bad wound. Another blew off my hat; another (small bit) entered my mouth, and broke out three of my best jaw teeth, while the gravel, bits of frozen earth and minute fragments of shell, covered my face with bruises. I fell insensible, and lay so for some time, when another fragment of shell, striking me on the left leg, below the knee, brought me to my senses. My mouth was full of blood, fragments of teeth and gravel, my breast-bone almost broken in, and I lay in mud two inches deep. My brave boys had gone along. I always told them never to stop for me. Dead and wounded lay thick around. One Captain of French's Division was gasping in death within a foot of my head, his bowels all torn out. The air was full of hissing bullets and bursting shell. Getting on my hands and knees, I looked for my flag. Thank God, there it fluttered right amid the smoke and fire of the front line. I could hear the cheers of my brave men. Twice the colors dropped, but were up in an instant. I tried to crawl along, but a shell came and struck the steel scabbard of my saber, splitting it open, and knocking me down flat. Dizzy and faint, I had sense enough to lay myself out decently, "feet to the foe." Two lines passed over me, but soon they swayed back, trampling on the dead and dying. Halting about thirty yards in the rear, one line laid down and commenced firing. Imagine the situation. Right between two fires of bullets and shell—for our own artillery fire from over the river was mostly too short, and did great damage to our own troops. I lay on the field four hours, the most awful moments of my life. As the balls from our line hissed over me within a foot of my head, I covered my face with both hands, and counted rapidly from one to one hundred, expecting every moment my brains would spatter the ground. But they didn't. My guardian angels (if there be such personages) or my destiny, saved me. The end of my days was reserved for another and I hope more fortunate occasion. For if I am to die on the battle-field, I pray that it may be with the cheers of victory in my ears. When it became dark some of my men found me and I was carried to the hospital.

You remember the evening of our little festival. Out of the gay crowd of officers there assembled, death has made a fearful muster. Of the nineteen officers of the Fifth New-Hampshire in the battle, seven were killed and ten wounded! Of the five colonels of the brigade three were badly wounded. Only one mounted officer was left in the brigade, which left half its numbers dead and wounded on the field. Thank heaven that the old "fire-proof" brigade added to its glorious name that day. The same colors that were in the front at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and Antietam, were planted nearest to their inaccessible batteries. Out of [illegible] of my regiment, [illegible] were killed and wounded. Capt. Perry and Capt. Murray were shot with the colors in their hands, Maj. Sturtevant and Capt. Moore fell within thirty or forty yards of that stone wall at the foot of the hill. But I have no heart to go over the details. The scenes of that battle added ten years to my experience.

I suppose we are now in Summer quarters. *When are the conscripts coming?* The enemy are very strong in front of us. I want to fight this thing out. My life—all I have—is at the service of the country. But, let me tell you, it is hard fighting against stupidity, foolishness and treason at home!

I shall always be glad to see any of my Cincinnati friends, come when they may. I now command the old First brigade. I have often been recommended for promotion, and by no less than twelve Generals. Yet, so it goes.

Yours truly, EDWARD E. CROSS,
Colonel Commanding First Brigade.

Female Prisoners from Richmond.—When Winchester was evacuated, by the forces under Gen. Milroy, there were left behind a number of women and children, relatives of the officers and men stationed there. It had been represented to them that the place would be held, so that it would be [illegible] no matter what number of the enemy should come in the attack. This made them indifferent about leaving, and very few of them did so. When the town was taken possession of by the rebels they took these women and children prisoners and conveyed them to Richmond, where they were placed in Castle Thunder. Those of them who had any clothing, except what was necessary for immediate use, were deprived of it, and it was sold at auction. After being kept in confinement until last Thursday, they were sent in a flag-of-truce boat to Annapolis, and from thence to Washington, where the Government took charge of them and provided for their transportation to their homes. Fifteen of the women, with some eight or ten children, arrived in this city on Wednesday night and were lodged and entertained at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. They state that their treatment in Richmond was as good as could have been expected; that while in Castle Thunder they were fed on wheat bread and rye coffee, and had the privilege of buying such food as they could afford to do. Occasionally bacon was given to them, but it was in such a state that it could not be eaten. The last three days they had fresh beef. They were not permitted to know anything that was going on outside of Castle Thunder. On the day of their departure they saw a number of soldiers parading about the streets of Richmond. Several of the women were wives and mothers of Ohio Volunteers, others belonged to Pennsylvania. They all left for their homes yesterday.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 10.*

Another Powder Mill Explosion.

TWO MILLS BLOWN UP—SIX TONS OF POWDER BURNED.

From the Hartford Times, July 11.

At about ten minutes to 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning two of Col. A. G. Hazard's powder mills, situated in Scotland, (East Hartford,) blew up with a tremendous explosion, causing great destruction of property, and spreading consternation and alarm far and wide. Between six and seven tons of powder were burned, and so terrific was the concussion that dwellings in Hartford, West Hartford, Newington and Simsbury were shaken so violently that the inmates were amazed, and for a time greatly alarmed. The report in Hartford was very heavy, so much so that, we should judge, a large majority of our citizens were aroused and hastened to the doors and windows of their dwellings to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the terrible concussion. Those who were up at that unseasonable hour saw the flash, and of course knew that it was an explosion, but many people supposed it was an earthquake, while many who had friends at work as night hands at Sharp's rifle factory, rushed out there in a state of great excitement, under the belief that the powder magazine connected with that establishment had exploded. Others again supposed an explosion had occurred at Colt's pistol factory, and still others believed that the State Arsenal had blown up, and rushed to that point, expecting to witness the ruins.

The first explosion was in the glazing mill, the oldest mill in the town, having been built some forty years since, by Col. Olmsted, we believe, and it contained between one and two tons of powder. The other mill was used as a packing house, distant from the glazing mill about one hundred yards or more, and contained about five tons of powder. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed to have resulted from friction in the machinery of the glazing mill, and the falling of burning timbers probably ignited the powder in the packing mill.

Fortunately no lives were lost, although two men, who had just left the premises on which the glazing mill stood, narrowly escaped sudden destruction. They were about fifty rods distant, on their way to the watch-house, and were prostrated and badly shaken up, though not seriously injured, it is believed. A stick of timber was blown or driven into the ground to the depth of four or five feet, close by them, and their escape was truly wonderful.

There were no houses within a quarter of a mile of the mills; if there had been the destruction and loss of life would probably have been very great. But the buildings at Burnside, and for a considerable distance around, were, we learn, badly injured, most of them having their doors and windows blown out, and the walls shattered and racked in various ways.

The Romance of War.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, from Shelbyville, Tenn., says:

"Maj. Fullerton, of Gen. Granger's Staff, developed quite a little romance in Shelbyville. Just as the rebels were being driven out of the town, he was on horseback galloping through one of the streets, and when passing an old dingy brick house almost hid from view by the cedar trees in the yard, he observed at a window in it a young lady in her *robe de nuit* beckoning him toward her. Although advised not to stop, he wheeled his horse around and entered the yard. A he rebel, an inmate of the house, tried to keep him from entering, while the lady called out to him that he must come. So, pushing Mr. Rebel to one side, he passed into the house and entered the lady's room. She proved to be the beautiful Miss Cushman, then quite ill and prostrated by a nervous fever, brought on by the hardships, indignities and insults she had lately undergone. As he entered the room she caught him by the hand and said: "Thank God, you all have come at last; I am now safe!" Her story was short. Her wrongs and sufferings have been long. Two or three months ago she had occasion to pass through the lines from Nashville to Shelbyville. When she arrived there, it was discovered by the rebel authorities that she was a Unionist. These two circumstances taken together were enough to convict her as a spy, under the malignant and arbitrary rulings of the rebel military Government. She was arrested, tried and condemned to be executed. She tried to make her escape to our lines, but could not succeed. Before the day fixed for her execution she was taken dangerously ill, and was then removed to the house in which she was discovered. They left Shelbyville in such haste that they either forgot her or else they had not the transportation to carry her. I suppose the latter, as they left a large lot of corn meal, muskets, &c., that they could not carry, and the only carriage that could be had carried Gen. Bragg and family out of town in great haste a few hours before we entered. Since Miss Cushman's arrest she has been treated by rebel women in such a manner as one who has heard the rebels talk of Southern chivalry and honor would not expect. They robbed her of almost everything she had, taking breastpins, bracelets, dresses, collars, handkerchiefs, &c. They even took her last hoop skirt. She is now safe in Nashville. An ambulance was fitted up for her, and in it she was sent forward. The rebels say that plans of their fortifications around Shelbyville were found on her person."

The Brooklyn Thirteenth.

The following extract from a letter just received from an officer in the Thirteenth regiment National Guard, will be of interest to the friends of the members.

South Mountain, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

During the night of the 3d inst. we left Harrisburgh, passing through Carlisle on the 4th, and to-day have reached this place. It has rained incessantly ever since we started, and you can imagine the present state of the roads. In one day we crossed six fords, at times up to our waist, and have marched for miles in mud over our shoe-tops. In fact, many of the boys have lost their shoes entirely in the mud. Occasionally our tents overtake us when we halt for the night, and if so, we pitch them at once and strike them the next morning and "move on." At other times we throw ourselves upon the bare ground and so take what sleep we can. As I write now, I am sitting on a stone with my india-rubber blanket suspended over me, to keep my sheet of paper dry, while I scribble away with my pencil. Our Commissary wagons cannot get through the mud as fast as we can, and are miles to the rear. Consequently our only food is "hard crackers," together with what little we can pick up on the road, and the rebels have not left much I can assure you. We know nothing about our destination, but the boys are in first-rate spirits, making the best of everything, and are longing for a sight of the faces of some part of the rebel army."

A letter one day later, since received, is dated, Funkstown, Md.

Treatment of Negro Soldiers.

GEN. PRENTISS GIVES GEN. HOLMES WARNING.

The following letter, which Major-Gen. Prentiss recently sent to the rebel Gen. Holmes, explains itself:

Headquarters District of East Arkansas,
Helena, Ark., June 26, 1863.

General: I have information of such a character as not to leave a reasonable doubt of its correctness, that in recent engagements with a detachment of United States forces, some of whom were people of African descent, certain of the troops of your command so far transcended the laws of civilized warfare as to kill defenceless soldiers, who by chance of battle fell into their hands, giving no quarter to white or black.

Having in this district certain organizations of colored troops, and presuming from the disposition and movements of a portion of your command, that an encounter between the opposing forces may not be long delayed, I deem it proper to inquire whether I am to consider such acts as precedents, which will be hereafter followed by your troops; or, as I hope may be the case, were they unauthorized and disapproved?

I have to ask that you will favor me with an early and explicit reply, and that you will state whether colored troops, regularly enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, and the officers commanding them, so long as they comply with the rules and usages of civilized warfare, are to receive in return the benefits of such rules and usages.

Regretting, General, the necessity which seems to demand this communication, but at the same time deeming it of reciprocal importance that we should thoroughly understand one another upon questions of such vital importance,

I have the honor to remain your ob't serv't,
B. M. PRENTISS, Major-General.

The Prize Schooner Emma.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 13.

Arrived, prize schooner *Emma*, captured in Mosquito Inlet, Florida, by the United States schooner *Para*, loaded with liquors, salt and muskets. The crew ran her ashore and escaped. The *Emma* afterward was got off.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III., 1760–1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C. B. In two volumes. Volume II. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

The American publishers have been prompt in furnishing us with the conclusion of this sterling work. For those who have not seen the first volume, we may say it is printed at HOUGHTON'S classic "Riverside Press," and, in general getting up, is uniform with the series of historical works which takes its name from that favored typographical locality; nor, intrinsically speaking, is Mr. MAY'S book unworthy to range with the selection that includes the writings of MILMAN, HALLAM and MACAULAY.

That the British Constitution should, as a subject for study, command the attention of thinking men of all countries, is not surprising. It is now just five hundred and fifty years that the remains of King EDWARD I. have slept in their unadorned tomb at Westminster, and for the whole of that period the system (which constitutional antiquaries all agree) was in its leading features operating during his reign, has secured to those living under its influence for a longer time a larger share of the advantages that men seek when they congregate together in civil society, than any other plan or scheme of government known to us in the historical ages.

While the pressure for a codification of the Law of England is constantly increasing, no one has yet been bold enough to suggest a similar measure for the Constitution of the country. Its very indefinability is perhaps one secret of its elasticity—the means that allowed so inartificial a collection of expedients, springs, checks, balances and counter-checks, to expand from its feudal cradle with the growth of ideas, the material progress of the nation and the rising spirit of liberty which its processes undesignedly and unconsciously fostered, while they aimed to restrain it. Intelligent observers of this series of phenomena, anxious to evolve from them some practical laws, and to reduce them to some admitted conditions of order, are more commonly met with among foreigners than with Englishmen. In the last century the Genevese DE LOLME was the received expounder of constitutional mysteries, and the late German work of Dr. FISCHAL (recently translated) is a more thorough and elaborate treatise on the British Constitution than any that the native literature has produced. What the Constitution *is*, indeed, is only to be learned by tracing what it *has been*. To comprehend fully the present growth of that towering tree whose shadow falls on every continent, the genial effects of kindly dews and sunshine that have nurtured it must be noted, as well as the storms and frosts whose malevolent breath has here and there stunted and laid bare its branches. It is in this view that the present positive school of historians have done most good. A careful study of the original monuments has put to flight forever the theorists who formerly infested the subject and made it a vehicle for party politics. The practical good sense of the present day would laugh at the nonsense that was talked, with such effect, fifty years ago, about "the original compact," "the laws of King ALFRED," "the birthright of every Briton, &c.," and to the result the labors of Mr. MAY'S predecessors, HALLAM, PALSGRAVE, ALLEN, Lord BROUGHAM and others of the same class of historical inquirers, have mainly contributed. They have shown the absurdity of imputing the designs feelings and passions peculiar to one epoch to the actors of another, and perhaps a remote day, and that it is the worst of anachronisms to judge the great names of History by a standard that they neither acknowledge nor could possibly be acquainted with. The limitation of Mr. MAY'S subject relieves him from the difficulty that attends investigations of the early period of the Constitution—a paucity of material. On the contrary, the Hundred Years he has chosen for his theme so abound in illustration, both direct and collateral, from Memoirs, Diaries, Correspondence, State Papers and Debates, Parliamentary Blue Books, &c., that the magnitude of the enterprise was enough to appall any one less qualified to separate the wheat from the chaff by long official experience in a school of practical politics, the House of Commons. His work was professedly undertaken to supplement the *Constitutional History of* HALLAM. Inheriting the same Whig traditions that inspired his predecessor, the tone of the two works generally harmonized, but the conception of the historian's field is wider in the later writer. The expansion of intellectual cultivation and the ramifications of social science have given prominence to many topics that were formerly considered beneath the dignity of History, and the complete portrait of an age now needs perfecting by the addition of many touches that the graphic artist of former days would never have thought of inserting.

In his previous volume Mr. MAY completed his survey of the great Political Institutions by which the state is governed—the vital organs whereby its existence is carried on—and examined the influence exercised by each, and their combined operation. His present task is to show the working of these forces, and to trace their operation on the individual and the mass in the chief relations that fall within the province of the State. Conceiving that the harmonious action of a form of government so composite, and combining so many conflicting forces, is mainly due to the organization of parties, Mr. MAY commences with a sketch of the annals of party in England, noting and observing its influence in advancing or retarding the progress of constitutional liberty and enlightened legislation. According to COLERIDGE every man is born either an Aristotelian or a Platonist; equally inherent seem to be the diversities of opinion that range every one under a party ensign in a free State. The principle of authority on the one side, and that of popular rights and privileges on the other, can never want supporters as long as human nature continues to be what we have hitherto known it. The struggles, therefore, of "Whigs and Tories," "Plebeians and Patricians," "Democrats and Federalists," "Legitimists and Liberals," will continue to interest in proportion as they are founded upon the assertion of great principles, and the absence of mere personal and factious motives. The accession of GEORGE III. found the Whigs enjoying undisturbed possession of the offices and dignities of the State, with a supremacy so well assured as to reduce the power of the Sovereign to a mere shadow. All the strong will and narrow mind of the new king was employed in breaking up that oligarchy. Conceiving his rights and his honor involved in the struggle, it was pursued with varying success till the horror of Democratic excesses frightened the nation into the acceptance of the Tory rule that subsisted till the accession of WILLIAM IV. Intellectual gladiatorship is always attractive, and the names of PITT, FOX and BURKE, shed a halo over this stormy and distracted period, that insures its continued study. Mr. MAY'S narrative is clear and succinct, and though wanting in the life-like traits of WALPOLE or WRAXALL, is an admirable guide through the intricate parliamentary and ministerial squabbles so confusing to the general reader. The later portion of his sketch brings us through the agitation of the reform, even to the present time, when the progress of legislation has decided most of the old party topics of dispute, and new and enlarged views and interest, have rendered obsolete the former traditional divisions. Under new names the old principles are still at work, though with changes in their conditions, attributable to the altered state of public affairs, and Mr. MAY'S observations on these points are hopeful, and conceived in an enlarged spirit of political philosophy. He remarks that while a reformed representation and more united Government patronage have very much diminished, and threaten totally to destroy the class of professional politicians, "a more general intellectual cultivation, greater freedom and amplitude of discussion, the expansion of society and the wider organization of a great community, have trained thousands of minds in political knowledge and executive ability, and men whose talents have been cultivated and accomplishments acquired in other schools are constantly springing at once to eminence in debate and administration." The more this state of things prevails, the more nearly the ideal of a free government will be realized. It is one of England's greatest advantages that no elevation of rank, superiority of intellect, or fastidiousness of refinement, deters any class or individual from its public service. Its burdens and responsibilities are sought with noble emulation by men to whom the emoluments of office could offer no temptation, and wherever a contrary impression prevails, it shows a serious, perhaps a fatal defect in the condition of public opinion, or the causes which have influenced its growth.

The two following chapters are devoted to the greatest of all our liberties—"liberty of opinion," including the development of political discussion on the right of a free people competent to judge the acts of their rulers. This comprises both the unshackled freedom of the Press as a medium for the expression of public opinion, and the more direct personal liberty of uniting parties held together by a common sympathy for certain objects in associative measures for their promotion, as those potent bodies, the "Anti-Corn Law League" or the Reform Unions of 1831. The survey of this period show these rights contested by power and threatened with extinction by the arbitrary proceedings against WILKES and "Junius," and the prosecution of HORNE TOOKE and the London Corresponding Society, it follows them gradually prevailing over unjust laws and irresponsible rulers, "until the enlightened judgment of a free people has become the law by which the State is governed." The personal liberty of the subject follows, and though this was more easily secured and more jealously guarded in comparatively ruder ages than his civil rights, yet a progress is visible from the arrest under general warrant, the frequent suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, and the liability to impressment in the early part of GEORGE the Third's reign, to the spirit which has recently abolished the last vestige of imprisonment for honestly incurred debt. Succeeding chapters treat in the same able manner "The Church," Religious Liberty, and the gradual removal of civil disabilities growing out of differences of faiths—Local Government, Corporation and Police Reform, the affairs of Ireland, British Colonies and dependencies, and the principles on which their affairs are administered, winding up with a view of the "Progress of General Legislation," showing how the ameliorations in home polity, civil, criminal, educational, commercial, &c., demanded by the spirit of the age, are wrought into the frame-work and combine harmoniously with the existing structure of the Constitution. On all these topics the task of the historian is a grateful one, because he has to record a progress sometimes indeed comparatively small in amount but always in the right direction. Our sense of the value of Mr. MAY'S work may be imperfectly gathered from this hasty notice. It is a book that presents the true spirit of history on all the topics that constitute the practical value of that study. Recent and cotemporary history is, above all others, most difficult to acquire, and we know no substitute for these volumes on the shelves of those who would understand and keep up with the advancing tendencies of the age in which they live.

WHAT TO EAT AND HOW TO COOK IT. Containing over One Thousand Recipes systematically and practically arranged, to enable the Housekeeper to prepare the most difficult or simple Dishes in the best manner, by PIERRE BLOTS, late Editor of the "Almanack Gastronomique," of Paris. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The tempting bill of fare, set forth in M. BLOTS' title page, will be found realized in his work. More business-like than the romantic SOYER, his little manual is plain and precise in its directions, bringing American practice to test the theories of French science. If it is true, as most travelers assert, that the profusion of the good gifts of nature in the United States is as remarkable as the waste and neglect that too often accompanies the process of their conversion into the food of man, the multiplication of the works of this nature is a positive service to the economic interests of the country. "French Cookery" is often used as if the term implied luxury and extravagance, but so far is this from the truth, that its most noticeable feature is the elegant simplicity of its methods, based on enlightened experience, and equally adapted to the cottage home as to the gilded salons of the capital.

THE FOUNDATION OF HISTORY: A SERIES OF FIRST THINGS. By SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN. 12mo. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

The appearance of this elegant volume is sufficient to enlist the sympathies of the reader in its favor. The paper, printing and illustrations will bear comparison with any specimens of American book manufacture that have come under our notice, and indeed excel, in those particulars many of the expressly ornamented works, as annuals, &c. As a present book for intelligent young people, it is almost without a rival. The author informs us that the work was commenced as a History of the World upon Christian Principles. Circumstances, however, led to a change of plan, so as to make it a series of First Things in History to the Christian Era. Assuming the inspiration and divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, they are taken as the guide-book down the stream of time, and the incidents they relate are considered in order as "The Garden of Eden, the First Abode," "The First Man," "The First Marriage," "The First Sin," "The First Promise of a Saviour," &c. Much novelty is imparted to familiar subjects by this mode of treatment. The writer's thorough knowledge of the Bible is shown on every page, and he has also availed himself of the researches of travelers and antiquarian scholars. From these sources are derived the illustrations of the volume. They reproduce remarkable Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities from Sir GARDNER WILKINSON, and Mr. LAYARD'S discoveries, and Oriental sites famous in Sacred Writ, from DAVID ROBERTS' splendid work on *The Holy Land*. In some respects Mr. SCHIEFFELIN'S book may be compared with Rev. HENRY TULLIDGE'S work, *Triumphs of the Bible* recently noticed in this paper. The object of both is to exalt the reverential feeling for the Scriptures, and to show that all science, rightly considered, is but the handmaid to Revelation. The *Foundation of History* is, however, not a controversial work, and so better adapted for some purposes of instruction. The writer was induced to undertake it by a desire to forward the views of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, who promise a series of Christian school-books, expressly prepared by able men, whose hearts are in this work.

Professor DANA opens the July number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, with a paper on Cephalization, in continuation of one previously published treating of the same topic. Among the other articles, one by EDWARD HITCHCOCK, giving some "New Facts and Conclusions Respecting the Fossil Footmarks of the Connecticut Valley," will, perhaps, be found most interesting by the general reader. Prof. HALL has some observations upon some of the Brachiopods. Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD treats of the Hydraulics of the Report on the Mississippi of HUMPHREYS & ABBOTT. Miss MARIA MITCHELL has a brief paper summarising the results of observations which she has made on some of the double stars. The more recent scientific developments and discoveries are garnered up in the general summary.

OBITUARY.

The Death of Capt. William H. Chester.

The remains of Capt. WILLIAM H. CHESTER have been brought from Gettysburgh for interment in the family vault. Capt. CHESTER left this City early in the war, with his command, in the SICKLES Excelsior Brigade, and either at the head of his company or on the General's Staff, participated in all the severe engagements which that brigade sustained. At Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oakes, during the seven days' engagements, and at Fredericksburgh, he distinguished himself, and escaped with but slight injuries, though several horses were killed under him. He was twice decorated for gallant conduct on the field, and during the intervals of active service, on the march or in the battle, he sustained with energy and efficiency the duties of Brigade Commissary or Judge Advocate. He was very popular with his command and with his fellow officers, from his dashing bravery, abilities and geniality. From his comrade in arms, fellow Aid to Gen. HUMPHREYS, we have the following incident:

"During the terrific struggle of July 2, the Third corps was, as usual, where there was warm work. Gen. HUMPHREYS, with his Aid, Capt. CHESTER, was well in front; our men for the moment were slowly giving way. The Captain turned to rally them, facing the General, when a ball entered near his spine and passed out in front. He exclaimed: 'I am struck.' The General immediately passed his arm around him to support him from the field; at this instant the General's horse was killed, and he was obliged to consign the Captain to an orderly. Hardly had they moved to retreat when a shell tore off the head of the horse, instantly killing the orderly. While all were thus prostrate and the Captain seemed to be dead, a rebel approached and was in act of stealing his watch, when, summoning his remaining strength, he killed the robber with his pistol. Our men rescued him, finding on one side the faithful orderly and on the other the rebel thief. Taken to the Third corps Hospital near Gettysburgh, he lived but eight days after receiving his wound."

[OFFICIAL.]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION...MONDAY, July 13, 1863. } Four o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Webster, McVay, Gross, Houghtalin, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Joyce—9.

A quorum not answering to their names, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday evening, sixteenth instant, at four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Important with Regard to Foreclosures by Advertisement.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY.

Before a full Bench.

Fairley, Respondent, vs. McCurdy, Executor and Appellant.—This action was brought in the Supreme Court to restrain the foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement, and an injunction was issued. An installment of interest was due upon the mortgage, April 1, 1856, the amount of which was tendered April 12, 1856. The tender was refused, the holder of the mortgage claiming that a foreclosure had been commenced by advertisement then in type in the Sandy Hill *Herald*, and ready to be issued in the weekly edition of that newspaper upon the following Tuesday, and that the attorney's fees in preparing the notice, and the printer's fees for one insertion, must be tendered also. The foreclosure was continued until restrained by injunction.

Upon the trial in the Court below, the plaintiff had judgment restraining the foreclosure and for costs, which was affirmed in the Fourth Judicial District at General Term. The Court of Appeals now affirm the judgment of the Court below, holding, that the time of the commencement of the foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement is upon the first publication of the notice required by the statute, and that no attorney's costs or disbursements can be demanded before actual publication, thus by analogy extending the same rule to costs of foreclosure by advertisement as prevails in actions, entitling a defendant to costs as held in Hull *vs.* Peters, (7 Bar. 331, and Smith *vs.* White, 7 Hill, 520.)

M. Fairchild for appellant; Crary, Fester & Cronin for respondent.

Opinion of the Court in the Newspaper Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Clerke.

The People ex rel George Opdyke, Mayor, &c., vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.—By the Court—SUTHERLAND, J.—The words of the act are "four papers having the largest daily circulation."

We have no right to add to this the words, "in the City of New-York." It is reasonable and probable that the Legislature intended that the advertisements should be published in the four papers having the largest daily circulation in the City of New-York, but it is also reasonable and probable that the act was worded on the theory that the four papers having the largest daily circulation generally would have the largest daily circulation in the City of New-York.

We think, therefore, that the construction of the act by the Mayor and by the Justice who made the order appealed from was correct.

But as the determination of the question of fact—which four papers have the largest daily circulation—involves the consideration of evidence, and an adjudication upon such evidence by the Mayor and the Comptroller, we do not see upon what principle a *mandamus* can issue commanding the Comptroller to unite with the Mayor in designating four certain papers, naming them in the *mandamus*.

This Court could by *mandamus* compel the Mayor and Comptroller to meet and act in the matter; but we do not think that we could compel them to act in a particular manner—that is, to unite in designating four certain papers named by the Court.

The People *vs.* Dutchess, C. P., 20 Wend., 658; *ex-parte*, Basset 2 Cowen, 458; The Judges of the Oneida Common Pleas *vs.* The People, 18 Wend., 79. Opinion of the Chancellor and cases cited.

We think the order appealed from should be modified, so as to order a *mandamus* to issue to the Comptroller, directing him to unite with the Mayor in designating the four papers having the largest daily circulation generally.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Rosenthal vs. Schulman.—Judgment granted.

Williams vs. The Troy and Boston Railroad.—Motion denied.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 13—Noon.

FLOUR—Demand moderate; prices unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand and prices declining; all sales on private terms. CORN dull and heavy; sales 364,000 bushels, at 56½c.@57c., mostly at the outside figure. OATS lower; sales 40,000 bushels, at 64½c.@65c. WHISKY, sales 100 bbls. at 43½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—17,000 bbls. Flour, 200,000 bush. Wheat, 324,000 bush. Corn, 50,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bush. Wheat, 211,000 bush. Corn, 64,000 bush. Oats.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 13.

FLOUR unsettled; prices drooping. WHEAT—New White, $1 75@$1 80; no Red. CORN dull; White, 90c.@91c. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

There is very little business doing. FLOUR very dull. WHEAT dull. CORN dull; Yellow, 87c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY, 47c.@47½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Reading Railroad, 53¼; Morris Canal, 70; Long Island Railroad, 38; Pennsylvania Railroad, 63¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par; Gold, 130.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 13, 1863.

$5,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Reg.	106¼	50	Hudson R.R.	c.177
1,000	do	106	100	do	s10.169
30,000	U.S.6s,'81, Co.Cl.	106	50	do	s9 169
5,000	U.S. 6s, '65	106	200	do	179
6,000	N. C. State 6s	69	50	do	s10. 169
9,000	Mo. State 6s	70	100	do	177
1,000	Er. 3d M. Bs. '83	110	250	do	c.178¾
5,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	120	50	do	stw.174
1,000	Chic.&N.W.I.B.	100	100	do	swk.173
2,000	Han.&St.J.1st M.	78	100	do	c.178½
5,000	Tol.&W.2d M.	93	400	Harlem R.	s30.107⅜
1,000	P., F.W.&C.3ds.	81	200	do	s60.106
1,000	P., Ft.W.&C.1M.	104	1500	do	109¾
10	Merchants' Ex. Bank	98	1000	do	109
10	Bank of Commerce	103	700	do	108⅜
175,000	Amer. Gold	131⅜	600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	112
90,000	do	131½	100	do	111¾
50	Canton Co	28	50	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅜
200	do	b15 28¼	100	M. S. & N. I.	79¾
650	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	22	550	do	79
100	do	22½	300	do	b30 79¾
100	do	b30 22½	100	do	79½
100	do	b30 22¾	300	M. So. & N. I. R.G.	115½
800	do	b15 22¾	100	do	b10. 115½
200	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅜	100	Ill.Cen.Full Stock	99
372	Chic. & N. W. R.	30	260	Ill. Cen. R. S.	107¾
100	do	30¼	200	do	107½
400	do	30⅜	150	do	107⅞
200	do	30¾	50	do	b10. 108
400	Canada C. Co.	2	200	do	108
100	do	1⅞	200	do	b30. 108¼
100	do	c 1⅝	800	Cleve. & P. R.	88
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	199	1000	do	88¼
100	do	199¾	100	do	b10 89
50	do	s30. 196½	1200	do	88¾
100	do	197¼	700	do	87⅞
100	do	s15. 197	2500	do	89
20	do	197	300	do	b15 89¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	119½	200	do	b30 89½
100	do	119½	25	Gal. & Chi. R.	93¾
100	do	b3. 119¾	100	do	s10 94¾
1200	Erie Railway	96½	100	do	s15 94¾
600	do	b10 96¾	300	do	94½
100	do	96½	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	95¾
400	do	b10 96¾	400	Mil. & P.DuC. R.	59
100	do	s60 96	150	do	s30 57¾
50	do	s30 96½	100	do	s36 57⅝
50	do	s10 96¼	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	68
200	Erie R. Pref.	b30. 102⅞	400	do	68¼
100	do	102⅞	250	A. & T. H. R.	c 44
500	Reading R.	104⅞	50	do	b3 44⅛
1600	do	105	50	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	91
			200	Buff. & St. L. R.	201

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅞	44	Reading R.	106
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	61	200	do	105
2,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	109½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109
40,000	Am. Gold	131¼	100	M. S. & N. I.	77⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	22	50	do	b60 77½
100	do	b30 22¼	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	87¾
150	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	143	300	do	87¾
75	Am. Coal Co	56	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	107⅜
100	Pacific M.S.Co	b10. 197½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	111¾
50	Erie Railway	95¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅝
100	do	95¾	200	do	94½
100	Hudson R.	172	300	Mil. & P. DuC.	58
100	Harlem R.	108	100	C. & N. W. R.	30¼
500	do	107¼	100	Chic. & Alton	66
500	do	107⅝	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	92

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	b3. 131½	300	Cum. Coal	b10 22¾
5,000	do	s3. 131½	100	do	22
5,000	Mo. State 6s	70	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾
650	Erie Railway	95¾	100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	c 78⅜
350	do	b3 95½	100	do	c 78⅝
300	do	b10 95⅞	100	do	c 78¼
100	do	b5 95⅞	200	do	78
200	do	c 95⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R.	107¾
200	do	95⅝	600	Clev. & P. R.	88
100	do	b5 95¾	200	do	b3 88
50	Hudson R. R.	s10 162	400	do	88½
800	Harlem R	c. 108⅜	500	do	b3 88⅜
200	do	108⅜	100	P., F. W. & C. R.	68⅜
100	do	108⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	94¾
100	do	108⅝	150	do	94¾
500	do	b3 108⅜	100	Chi. & R. Is.	95¾
800	Reading R.	105			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	s3 131¾	1200	Harlem R.	105
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	197½	900	do	105¼
100	Erie R.	s3 95¾	400	do	105¾
100	do	95⅞	1300	do	106
100	do	s3 95⅝	300	do	106¼
100	do	b10 95½	400	do	b4. 106⅜
100	do	b5 95⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	87⅞
450	do	b3 95½	300	do	s3 87¾
200	do	95⅜	200	do	b3 87⅝
400	Reading R	104⅞	200	do	87⅝
200	M.S. & N. I. R.	s3 77¾	400	do	b10 87⅞
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	94⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	95

MONDAY, July 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 11, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 4:

Increase in Loans	$719,508
Increase in Specie	252,789
Decrease in Circulation	98,406
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,415,876

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 12, 1862.	July 11, 1863.	July 4, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	148,643,718	175,022,768	174,303,260
Specie	31,790,519	38,560,395	38,313,066
Circulation	9,270,815	5,922,000	6,020,406
Gross Deposits	157,446,317	208,744,644	212,117,049
Exchanged	29,949,784	49,768,873	53,557,154
Undrawn	127,496,534	160,975,771	158,559,895
In Sub-Treasury	9,571,340	22,292,683	24,731,505

The Bank return reflects the growing ease in the supply of Money in the addition of two and a half millions to the Deposit line. The stock of Specie is about $250,000 larger, and there is an addition of seven hundred thousand dollars to the Loans and Discounts. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is steady at 6@7 ₽ cent., and no difficulty in the supply to borrowers. The price of Gold Coin has ruled at the decline of Saturday afternoon, say 131¼@131½ ₽ cent. Exchange for Wednesday's Cunarder has not yet moved with sufficient activity to establish a quotation from actual sales. London is called 144½@145 ₽ cent.

The subscriptions to the 5-20 years United States Loan are on the increase this week at the Sub-Loan Agencies in this City. The payments into the Treasury to-day on this account amounted to $830,350, of which $639,050 from the Loan Agents, and $192,300 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury.

The Stock market was firm at the early Board, and higher than the best rates of Saturday on Harlem, Pittsburgh, Reading, Illinois Central and Galena. The National Stocks were also firm, and the State 6 ₽ cents of Tennessee and Missouri steady. The usual eagerness to buy Hudson for cash delivery was manifested, while the *short* sellers offered time options at a large concession, equal, in some instances, to 2 ₽ cent. a day. There was much excitement in Harlem, and a large demand for Reading, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. At the Second Board, the riot in the Nineteenth Ward had the effect of weakening the Share list, and immediately after the adjournment, but before the Brokers left their Board Room, the decline in Harlem was very precipitate down to 100@102 ₽ cent., though the extreme fall lasted for a few minutes only, the price soon recovering to 104@105 ₽ cent. Other speculative Shares were also lower, in sympathy with the false alarm about the tearing up of the Harlem track in the upper Wards. But at 4 o'clock this feeling was materially allayed, and the market left off steady at about the following figures, compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	131¾	131⅜	Harlem Pref.	100	102
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¼	105¾	Mich. Central	109¼	109
N. Y. Central	119½	119	Mich. Southern	79½	77⅞
Erie	96⅞	95¾	Mich. Guarant'd	115	114¾
Erie Preferred	103	102⅞	Illinois Central	107	107
Hudson	179	178	Pittsburgh	88⅜	87¾
Pacific Mail	198¾	197½	Fort Wayne	67½	67
Harlem	107	105¾	Rock Island	94⅞	95¼
Canton	27½	27½	Northwest	29	30⅛
Prairie du Chien	58	58	Galena	94	94
Treas. Cer. new	98⅞	98⅞	Reading	104	105

We learn to-day that the first steps have been taken by an influential party of private capitalists in this City, in connection with the country bank interest, to establish a National Bank of five millions capital, (with the privilege of increasing it to any part of fifty millions,) three-fifths to be subscribed in the City and two-fifths reserved for the country bankers interested or to be interested in the organization. Among the gentlemen named for the Presidency are Mr. FREEMAN CLARK, of Rochester, Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, at present Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City, and Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, of Albany.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Bank of North Amer.	102
Tradesmen's	100	Hanover	94
National	103	Metropolitan	112
Merchants' Exchange	95	People's	100
State of New-York	102	East River	97
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	95
Ocean	[illegible]	Commonwealth	88
American Exchange	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	105	Chic. & N.W.S.F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	101	Chi.&N.W. Int. B.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101½	Chi.&N.W. 1st m. 2d ser.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	116	Chi. & N.W. 2ds	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Erie R. seconds, '79	114	Del. L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie thirds, '83	109½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Erie fourths, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92½
Erie fifths, '88	104	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	102
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Gal. & Chic. firsts	102
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Gal. & Chi. Extended	110
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '85	117	Chi. & R.I. firsts	106½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	103
Harlem firsts, '69 '73	110	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	109
Har. seconds, '64	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104
Chic. Bur. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
N. Ind. R. Gosh. Line '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	81
Al. & T.H. firsts	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	97
A. & T.H. pref.	90½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Al. & T.H. Inc.	81		

The June traffic on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road were:

June, 1863	$383,300
June, 1862	261,209
Increase	$122,091
Since January 1, 1863	$2,438,500
Corresponding six months, 1862	1,684,367
Increase	$754,133

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 66 bbls. Ashes, 29,978 bbls. Flour, 1,174 bags Corn Meal, 163,817 bushels Wheat, 212,429 bushels Corn, 2,670 bushels Barley 43,977 bushels Oats, 2,409 pkgs. Provisions, and 594 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Was dull and nominal.

COTTON—Has been quiet, owing to the high views of holders; Middlings, 63c.@64c. ₽ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. Sales since our last, 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 20@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 90, chiefly at $5 45@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₽ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 20	@$4 75
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	5 95	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 9 25

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed; sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $6 10@$6 60 for poor to good superfine; $6 65@$8 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 35@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales, 540 bbls. Extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for MARSH'S Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been made of 81,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50; Amber Western at $1 39@$1 41; Red Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 37; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 30@$1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 30; Chicago Spring at $1 13@$1 25, and Amber State at $1 40 ₽ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported to-day of 141,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68c., for shipping mixed Western; 66½c.@67½c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for White, and 70c. for Yellow Western, ₽ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at 93c.@$1 05, according to quality, ₽ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 75c.@76c. ₽ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request to-day, at 75c.@90c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet and depressed, at 15c.@21c. ₽ lb.

METALS—Were very quiet at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 bbls. New Orleans, at 46c.; and 132 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 42c.@43c.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and nominal.

OILS—Have been less sought after at drooping prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at less buoyant prices. Sales, 2,300 bbls., at $11 75@$12 for Old Mess; $13 75@$14 for new Mess; $10 75@$11 37½ for old and new Prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 3c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon continues very quiet, at 5½c.@7c. ₽ lb. Lard is declining; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₽ lb. Beef is in demand; sales 340 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, ₽ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₽ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₽ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@11½c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive at unsettled prices.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 630 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10c.@11c.; also, small lots of Havana, in boxes, at 11c.@11¼c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., at 45½c.@45¾c. and small lots at 46c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour (by steamer) at 2s. ₽ bbl.; 65,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@8d. ₽ bushel; 1,500 boxes Cheese (by steamer) at 40s. ₽ ton. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₽ bbl. For Plymouth, 20,000 bushels Grain on private terms. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₽ bbl. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₽ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernian	July 18	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	July 2	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

George Wash'gton	July —	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July —	New-York	Havana.

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown, by the *Edinburgh*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 12:40 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DECAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 335 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HEROER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. FUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

ICE FOR SALE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS clear Ice on Kennebec River, 24 inches thick; can be delivered on board vessels drawing 14 feet of water without delay. Inquire of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS

CLOSING OUT SALE.
THE BALANCE OF OUR
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
MOZAMBIQUES, BARAGES, TAMARTINES,
ALPACAS, DELAINES,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
ALSO
An immense stock of
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6 FOR 15

DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15. SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY. All kinds Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

MOURNING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full suits of mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, Veils, Embroideries and Gloves, constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices.

N. B.—Two more cases of 5-4 Crape Eugenes, so much inquired for, 7s. per yard, worth 12s.—positively the last at these prices. Also, a lot of fine French organdy muslins, 12½ and 15 cents. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS—BONNETS AND HATS AT REduced prices this week. L. BINNS' MILLINERY, largest in the world. No. 581 Broadway. Spanish hats and bonnets of every description. Bloomers $1 each. Traveling hats for ladies and children. Feathers and Ribbons.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FIVE LOTS situated on the corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., subject to a lease for a term of years. For further information apply to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No. 48 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, situated on the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden; a good vegetable garden, well stocked with all kinds of small fruit, viz: strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, and of all of the best varieties, and in abundance; two good apple-orchards, in good bearing; peach and plum trees in good bearing; over 1,500 of the most choice kinds of French pear-trees, dwarfs and standards, most of them in good bearing; two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house, under glass, 43 by 130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz figs, peaches, pears, apricots, and also small fruits, all in fine bearing, and all the glass-houses built on the most improved plans; dwelling-house of brick, 48 by 46, with extension 30 by 18, with 16-inch walls, and hollow, with basement under the entire house, and 23 rooms above; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable, 25 by 60, two wings 18 by 20; barn 60 by 100, sheds 12 by 80, hennery 30 by 30; farm-house, &c.; all the outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson River not surpassed at any other place. The above place can be purchased low, as the owner wishes to sell it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, medium size, for three months, by a gentleman with small family; location must be pleasant and healthful, within an hour of New-York; Hudson River preferred; tenant perfectly responsible. Address, with description and terms, T. L. H., Box No. 1,967 Post-office. Would engage one or two servants on the place if desirable.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highland, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Persons visiting the Highland can take the boat foot of Murray-st. at 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board for Port Monmouth Dock via Laura. The *Helen* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and on Sundays at 7½ o'clock A. M. JOS. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—A few desirable rooms can be secured by immediate application to the proprietor. M. A. BELLINGER, Proprietor. W. M. ARNOLD, Superintendent.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD IN A retired country place, where there are no other boarders, for a young man afflicted with a nervous disease. His illness does not confine him to his room or the house, but he will at times need the control of a man of decision. A note addressed to K. C., Box No. 4,446 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE two or three desirable suites of rooms still vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had on immediate application. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The house is new, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. Apply to THEODORE QUICK, M. D., Milton, Ulster County, or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ladies and four children, between the ages of 7 and 11. Sea bathing or mountain air required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, COUNTRY BOARD, No. 239 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a large house in a very desirable situation, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply at No. 326 Bowery.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 23 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights, a workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application. T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York. Second door west of Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

DODWORTH'S HALL—CONCERT AND EXHIBITION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to a late hour last night we had not heard that a collision had taken place between the Army of the Potomac and the rebel army under LEE. Dispatches from Washington estimate the strength of the rebels at fifty thousand. LEE was understood to occupy a strong natural position, and our cavalry were busily engaged at last accounts in feeling his lines. The belief is generally expressed in our dispatches that the escape of the rebels across the Potomac is impossible.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has a report from Washington—on excellent authority, it says—that an attack on Charleston was to have commenced on Thursday last. Gen. GILMORE, with a land force, was to coöperate with the navy. The plan was to capture the batteries on Morris Island, and turn their big guns on Fort Sumter, to aid the navy in reducing it. If this report is true, we shall soon have a confirmation of it.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated at Columbus, Ky., June 10, states that Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN will probably have a battle soon. SHERMAN, on Sunday morning, July 5, crossed the Big Black, and on Monday night was sixty miles from Vicksburgh, with an overwhelming force.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 8th, has the following paragraph in an obscure corner: "A report, circulated about the streets last night, to the effect that a telegram from Jackson, Miss., had been received, stating, on the authority of 'a man who had come through the lines,' that Vicksburgh had fallen, and that the garrison had been paroled, and the officers permitted to march out with their side-arms. We only know that no official confirmation of this story has been received."

Lieut. A. S. SANBORN, commanding Co. B, of the Second United States colored volunteers at Norfolk, Va., was deliberately assassinated in the streets of the city on the 11th inst., while marching his company through the streets. The assassin was with difficulty rescued from the enraged soldiery, and is now in close custody. Dr. DAVID M. WRIGHT is his name.

An armed steamer, supposed to be a rebel privateer, as she refused to answer any signals, was off Portland harbor on Sunday.

An important explanatory circular regarding the draft, answering all queries which have recently been raised as to exemptions, substitutes, etc., has just been issued from the War Department, and will be found in this morning's TIMES.

In consequence of the movements of MORGAN in the neighboring State of Indiana, Gen. BURNSIDE has declared martial law in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. All business is suspended until further orders, and all citizens are required to organize in accordance with the directions of the State and municipal authorities.

GENERAL NEWS.

The drafting of the quota for this City under the Conscription act, which commenced so quietly on Saturday last as to induce the belief that no serious resistance would be made by the malcontents, (at least not before the conscripts should be required to enter upon their military duties), was resumed yesterday morning, resulting in a series of disgraceful riots. These violent demonstrations were entirely unexpected by the authorities, and consequently there was no adequate preparation to meet them. For nearly the entire day, therefore, the streets throughout the City were filled with excited crowds, who, under the cloak of resistance to the draft, gave sway to the worst passions of their natures by burning buildings, robbing foot passengers, maltreating persons of color, defying the police, attempting to sack the *Tribune* office, and other [illegible] outrages. The City has never before [illegible] been the scene of such en[illegible].

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, but lacking a quorum, adjourned without doing anything further than listen to some remarks by Mr. FARLEY, attributing the riot in the Ninth Congressional District to a band of lawless men from New-Jersey, and expressing regret that the want of a quorum prevented him from proposing resolutions authorizing the Corporation Counsel to associate eminent counsel with him to test the constitutionality of the Conscription act. Had there been a quorum Mr. HALL would have proposed as a substitute for this plan a resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to report a method to raise money for the relief of poor men with families who may be conscripted in the City. This latter plan meets with general approval in the Board, but there prevails a disposition to let the whole subject rest till the excited feeling in the City in regard to the draft has subsided.

The Board of Councilmen failed of a quorum at the meeting yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to Thursday next.

Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, has been telegraphed that the body of Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN H. WEED will arrive here to-day. Gen. WEED was a New-Yorker, and was in the Regular army. He was killed at Gettysburgh.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. ZOOK took place yesterday from the Governor's Room, City Hall. Owing to the riot up town, the route of the procession was curtailed and the remains were escorted direct from the City Hall to the South Ferry, whence they were conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

The steamship *Sidon* arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst. Her news is very little later than that by the *Great Eastern*, and not so late as that by the *Jura*. We find some matters of interest in our files, however, which are given elsewhere.

The proceeds of the sale of the *Princess Royal* and cargo were forwarded to Washington on Saturday, from Philadelphia. The net proceeds amounted to $342,005 32. The expenses, $17,530 02, being a fraction less than five per cent. on the whole amount of sales. The *Princess Royal* was captured about four months since, and condemned by the United States Court, in Philadelphia.

The United States steamer *Arkansas*, late the *Tonawanda*, arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Saturday evening, from the North and South Atlantic blockading squadrons. She brings over one hundred passengers, prisoners and invalids. Among the former Commodore TURNER, late of the *New Ironsides*, and Commander ALNY.

The price of Gold Coin and rates of Exchange were steady yesterday, at the decline of Saturday afternoon; Gold 131½@131¼; bills on London 144½@145 per cent. Stocks were firm in the forenoon, but the speculative Shares were lower and excited later in the day, by reason of the exaggerated rumors of the riot in the upper Wards. The market finally closed steady.

Business was much restricted yesterday. Cotton was inactive and depressed. Breadstuffs and Provisions were less sought after at generally easier prices. Groceries were in limited request, as were also Hops, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices and Tobacco. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Tallow and Whisky. The freight market was quiet.

The Riots Yesterday.

The outrages upon law and public order yesterday, in this metropolis, will revive the heart of every rebel, and of every hater of our institutions the world over. The assiduous fanning of every malignant passion by a portion of our public Press, and by platform demagogues, has at last resulted in an open outbreak, and for hours a mob, embracing thousands, raged at its full bent through an extended section of our City, with arson and bloody violence. The absence of nearly our entire military force, in their great patriotic work of aiding to beat back the invaders of Northern soil, gave these public enemies a rare opportunity for carrying things with a high hand. The law was not only defied but was successfully resisted. For the first time within the memory of this generation, it could not command means for its protection. It stood paralyzed, helpless, humbled. It was a spectacle that may well crimson the cheek of every true American with shame. Yet, if that were all, there might be some resignation, for public humiliations have been no rarity in New-York. But, unfortunately, there is danger in it, as well as disgrace. There is something portentous in this lawlessness at this juncture.

It has long been declared by the rebel journals, and also by the European journals in the interest of the rebels, that the Conscription act could not be enforced, and that this would compel a discontinuance of the war. The anti-war journals here in the North, while they in general have not ventured to recommend violent resistance to the Conscription, have yet studied to excite against it every unreasoning passion and prejudice. Malignants, too, of the Vallandigham type, have for months been doing their best, by artful harangues, to foment a spirit of resistance. These men understood their work thoroughly. Their business was to bring about violence, and at the same time keep themselves personally uncommitted to violence; and ANTONY himself never managed that business more skillfully. Every discerning man saw what it would end in—the mob in the street taking upon themselves all the risks, these gentry in their closets rejoicing in the fray in which they dared not mingle. The Government could not blind itself to this flagitious course of action. It made some effort to defeat it; but it was found that this only armed these public enemies with new power, for they turned it to their advantage by pretending that it was now a question of freedom of speech, and gained new influence by setting themselves up as its champions. Thus the dangerous element has been continually growing. It has spread more or less through every part of the North. It has reached all the baser portions of society everywhere, and made them restless, and ready for almost any violence. In most communities this spirit is effectually kept under by superior public opinion. But there are localities where this public sentiment has no such force. This has been shown in the rural districts by the outbreaks which have already occurred in Ohio and Indiana. It is now being shown amid a city population, where the passions of men are far more inflammable, and where the facilities for effective organization are far greater. What its real strength is no man can yet measure; but yesterday's demonstrations sufficiently attest that it is quite strong enough to be formidable and dangerous.

The practical question now is, how this spirit of resistance is to be met. Is it to be done by discussing the merits and the necessities of the Conscription act? Decidedly No! It will be a fatal mistake for the friends of the Government to suspend their action on the turn of any such question. No man who is at heart for the war, by which alone the Government can be sustained, has a serious doubt about either the constitutionality, or the justice, or the propriety, or the necessity of this resort for replenishing the national armies. Even were it otherwise—were the measure actually one that could be reasonably questioned, it would not affect present duties one tittle. The one sole fact that must determine the action of our public authorities against these demonstrations is, that the Conscription act stands on the National Statute Book *a law*. It was enacted by the two bodies in which, under the Constitution, "*all* legislative powers" are granted, and it was "approved" by the President. There has never been in this Republic a law of more absolute validity, or more perfect sanction. Until it is repealed, or pronounced by the highest Court unconstitutional and null, it must stand, and its requirements must be satisfied. The administrators of law have no alternative but to enforce its provisions, without fear or favor. Come what may, they are shut up to that line of action. And it is the duty of every law-abiding man to sustain them in it. The official or the citizen who falters is treacherous to every civil obligation.

The issue is not between Conscription and no-Conscription, but between order and anarchy. The question is not whether this particular law shall stand, but whether law itself shall be trampled under foot. Is this City to be at the mercy of a mob? Have the statutes of the land to await the approval of all the Jack Cades of society before they can attain any binding force? Nobody ever imagined that this conscription act would suit either rebels in the South, or rebel-sympathizers in the North. No valuable law is ever passed that has the favor of the evil-minded. Yield to them the ratification of our public legislation, and you will speedily be reduced to the condition of being without any law whatever. There is not a man's life in this City that is safe, nor a dollar's worth of property, if the spirit which dominated this City yesterday is to be left to its own working. It is as fatal to our whole civil and social organization as the plague is to the physical constitution of man. To give way before it is simply to invoke destruction. Our authorities, we perfectly understand, have been taken at a great disadvantage. These riots have been precipitated upon them at the very time when they were least able to meet them with promptitude. It has proved to have been a great mistake to suffer our city to be so completely stripped of its military defenders. But it is idle now to repine over this. There are yet available means enough, if seasonably and properly taken in hand, to crush, before another twenty-four hours, this twin hydra of the rebellion utterly, beyond all possibility of its ever writhing again. But it will require boldness, decision, nerve of no ordinary character. The responsibility is practically with Gov. SEYMOUR and Mayor OPDYKE. Men in their positions never were confronted with more stupendous duties.

Crush the Mob!

Mayor OPDYKE has called for volunteer policemen—to serve for the special and temporary purpose of putting down the mob which threatened yesterday to burn and plunder the City. *Let no man be deaf to this appeal!* No man can afford to neglect it. No man, whatever his calling or condition in life, can afford to live in a City where the law is powerless, and where mobs of reckless ruffians can plunder dwellings and burn whole blocks of buildings with impunity. Let the mob which raged yesterday in our streets with so little of real restraint, obtain the upper hand for a day or two longer, and no one can predict or imagine the extent of the injury they may inflict, or the weight of the blow they may strike at our peace and prosperity. *This mob must be crushed at once.* Every day's—every hour's delay—is big with evil. Let every citizen come promptly forward and give his personal aid to so good and so indispensable a work.

Shall Ruffians Rule Us?

The mob yesterday was unquestionably started on the basis of resistance to the draft. But that was a very small part of the spirit which really prompted and kept it in motion. It was, probably, in point of character the lowest and most ruffianly mob which ever disgraced our City. Arson, theft and cowardly ferocity seemed to be the animating impulse of a very large portion of the mass that composed it. We have never witnessed a more disgusting or more humiliating sight than was offered in every street which these gangs of outlaws tramped through with their hideous uproar. A large portion of them were mere boys, and their special delight seemed to be to hunt negroes. One would have supposed that every colored man, woman and child must be a wild beast—to judge from the savage and eager delight with which they were chased and beaten and stoned by these wretched brutes in human form. It seems inconceivable that so much of pure, unadulterated ferocity—so much of that clear, undiluted cruelty which feels a keen and ecstatic relish in the infliction of torture upon others for its own sake, can dwell in the human heart. But such hideous outbreaks as that of yesterday draw aside the curtain and show us how much of the wild beast, in spite of our better qualities, really belongs to the baser elements of our social life.

There is but one way to deal with this coarse brutality. It is idle to reason with it,—worse than idle to tamper with it; it must be crushed. Nothing but force can deal with its open manifestations. Unless this City is to be surrendered to the most lawless and reckless of mob rule, this riot which broke out yesterday, and which, beyond all question, will renew its outrages, must be put down by force. If it is paltered with, it will gain the upper hand, and then we might better live among savages than under the ruffians who will rule and plunder us at their pleasure.

Our City authorities owe it to themselves and to the people to suppress this mob. We have full faith that they will act with vigor and decision. Our Police Department has already earned high praise by the courage and efficiency with which it met the crisis. Mayor OPDYKE will do everything in his power to preserve the public peace; but, unless he resorts to the exercise of something more than the ordinary powers which belong to his office, unless he calls into active exercise the special force which stands ready instantly to respond to his summons, there is but little that he can do toward crushing the mob. We have a right, too, to look to the State and General Governments for whatever they can do for the restoration of the public peace. It behooves all our authorities and all our citizens, without regard to political opinions or to party differences, to rally to the support of Law and Order. Whatever else may happen, this City must not be disgraced by falling into the hands, even for a day, of such brutal ruffianism as raged yesterday, almost without control, through our streets. Let every man see to it that he does everything in his power to avert so fearful a catastrophe.

THE MOB AND THE PRESS.—The mob last evening broke the windows and demolished the furniture in the counting-room of the *Tribune*, and attempted to crown their infamous and fiendish ruffianism by setting the building on fire. The prompt arrival and vigorous action of a body of Police interrupted their proceedings, and deprived them of the pleasure of being as brutal as they had hoped and expected to be.

We have not always agreed with our neighbor on political topics, and have not deemed it wise on grounds of the public welfare to make Slavery and the negro so prominent in these discussions as the *Tribune* has done. But that is a matter concerning which judgments and tastes may differ. It is intolerable that a mob should undertake by violence and destruction of property to dictate topics for public discussion, or to control the sentiments and utterances of the public Press. When such an issue is forced upon journalists, they must make it their common cause.

We regret that the *Tribune* should have suffered in such a shape even the trifling loss which last night's mob inflicted upon them. They had the aid of some among our *employes* in protecting their property, and shall have it again whenever the invidious favor of the mob shall again release us from the necessity of defending our own.

A Special Force Required.

Our City authorities yesterday acted with commendable energy and promptitude in taking steps to suppress the riot. But the means at their command were and still are entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of that object. Nothing could exceed the courage and the devotion with which the police performed their perilous and difficult duties; but what can a thousand men do toward suppressing a riot which has the whole of this vast City for the field of its operations? We have no military force at hand at all sufficient for the emergency, and the troops which were under arms yesterday were not handled with the slightest vigor, nor did they contribute in any marked degree to the restoration of the public peace.

The Mayor *ought instantly to call for a force of special constables*, to organize in every Ward and act in aid of the regular Police and under the direction of their officers. Two hours would bring a thousand volunteers in every Ward for such a purpose—and every man of them would arm himself. The great mass of our most respectable citizens,—the men of character as well as the men of property, the great body of our merchants, mechanics, clerks, professional men and honest laborers of every kind, would rally to the protection of the city from the gang of lawless and reckless ruffians who threaten its destruction. The great mass of the Germans have proved themselves peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and would promptly tender their services for the preservation of the public peace. A single day would bring together, enrol and organize a body of *twenty thousand men*, who would guarantee the peace and good order of the City against this most ruffianly and disgraceful outrage.

Let the Mayor make this appeal at once, and see how promptly it will be responded to. Let him not flatter himself that we have seen the end of these riots, or that the regular force at the command of the authorities is sufficient to put them down. We shall have them repeated day after day, until the power of the authorities has been proved adequate to suppress them—and this will not be done until they accomplish more than they did yesterday. The great mass of our citizens expect the Mayor to give them an opportunity to aid in preserving the public peace. We trust he will lose no time in doing so.

Since the above was in type we have received the following

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

In view of the riot now existing in this City, I do hereby request all loyal citizens to report at the headquarters of the Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street, this day, to be sworn in and enrolled as Special Policemen for the restoration of law and order. All who shall not so enroll themselves are requested to continue their usual avocations.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

This is right and timely, and will prove of great service. We fear it may be found difficult to enroll all these Special Policemen *at one place* as rapidly as may be desirable: and on that account it might have been better to call upon the citizens to report in their respective Wards. Still the step is a most excellent one. Now let every citizen worthy of the name respond to the summons at once!

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND SAMUEL HALLETT & CO.—A correspondent of the *Sunday Mercury*, in commenting on the public announcements of the organization of the Pacific Railroad Company, with Gen. FREMONT for President, and SAMUEL HALLETT & Co. for Bankers, asks the following questions:

I. Is the SAMUEL HALLETT hereinbeforementioned the same S. H. who was indicted by the Grand Jury of New-York City and County last autumn, for the forgery of three millions of dollars ($3,000,000) worth of Indiana State bonds?

II. Was an Indiana gentleman, named DANIEL C. STOVER, indicted at (or about) the same time, on the same charge?

III. Did they not both (jointly or severally) plead not guilty?

IV. Was not that case soon afterward brought before the Supreme Court, in Special Term, on a motion to quash the indictment, or some other frivolous motion to evade "trial by jury?" And was not the last aforesaid SAMUEL HALLETT released from bail, and the unfortunate D. C. STOVER discharged from prison, and made free of custody, in consequence of STOVER'S yet unpublished confession, that he was guilty, and declaration that S. H. was innocent?

V. Is STOVER anywhere now within reach of any process issuing out of the Supreme Court of New-York? How does he subsist? Where does he live, "when he is at home?"

VI. Where are those millions of dollars? Who got them? Who lost them?

VII. Is not that indictment now pending over DANIEL C. STOVER, and have not all the judicial and executive authorities of the City and State of New-York uniformly and unanimously refused or failed to seek his location and bring him to trial?

VIII. Why don't they do it?

IX. *Is it true that Samuel Hallett & Co. have recently been proprietors of the Daily Times, and that Dr. Norvell, of the Times, Mr. Snow, of the Tribune,* and the proprietor of the *Herald, are interested as shareholders in the Pacific Railway enterprise, under Mr. Samuel Hallett's peculiar management?*

X. Is there a daily morning paper in New-York that will answer these questions, or admit a communication containing facts necessary to a full reply?

The first eight of these questions others can answer as well as we can. To the last two we can give very explicit replies. It is *not* true that SAMUEL HALLETT & Co. were ever proprietors of the DAILY TIMES, nor so far as we are aware did they, or any one of them, ever have any interest whatever in the TIMES Establishment. Nor is Mr. NORVELL, of the TIMES, interested to the extent of a single dollar in the Pacific Railway enterprise. And in reply to the last inquiry we beg to say that there *is* a daily morning paper in New-York which will admit answers to the questions referred to, or any others which can give the public valuable information on the subject of this great enterprise. Anything of a proper character, from a reliable quarter, addressed to the TIMES, will meet with prompt attention.

Presidential Candidates and the Command of the Army.

Shortly after Gen. MEADE'S accession to the command of the army, we mentioned as a circumstance much in his favor that, having been born in Spain he was not eligible for the Presidency, and added that the campaign was in the eyes of most politicians a political as well as military campaign, and that for this reason it was desirable that the General in command of the Army of the Potomac should not be "available" as a candidate. It since appears that Gen. MEADE'S father having been resident abroad in an official capacity at the time of his son's birth, the General is legally a native, and consequently might be President if he was nominated and got votes enough. Since his appearance in his present position, too, he has won a battle—one of the greatest battles of modern times, and the first great battle on open ground in which the Army of the Potomac has driven the enemy fairly off the field. He is consequently, therefore, at this moment, one of the most inviting bones that was ever thrown into the political kennel, and we strongly advise the dogs of faction to go to work at him at once. We believe we gave the animals some pain by our insinuation that when they were barking at the President's heels about the command of the army and the conduct of the war, they were simply hunting for prey; that, in fact, to use the language of the Richmond *Enquirer* of June 12, about them: "This whole two years' war, and the two years more war that has yet to be gone through, is itself, in their eye, but a Presidential campaign, only somewhat more vivacious than ordinary." We are, however, of the same opinion still, but as we do not wish to hurt their feelings more than may be necessary, we urge upon them Gen. MEADE'S "availability" as a slight atonement for the apparent roughness of our language. But if they wish to profit by our advice, they really must not lose time. There has not been much done by way of puffing him so far, but it is not too late to begin. We beg to supply a few facts for the inauguration of the great movement. They may not sound fresh, but they are full of virtue.

In the first place, MEADE is the terror of the enemy. We are informed by a reliable gentleman who slept with Gen. LEE a few nights since, that neither he nor his army had the least fear of HOOKER, BURNSIDE, FREMONT, BUTLER, or in fact any other general in the Union army; that he would never have concentrated his forces or given himself the trouble of fighting a battle, if he had not heard that MEADE had taken HOOKER'S place. He then knew that his whole force would be needed for the encounter, and, though he did his best at Gettysburgh, he knew he would be defeated. Our informant also adds that the respect for Gen. MEADE throughout the entire South is profound. The whole people are decidedly anxious that if they are to be thrashed, MEADE shall be the man to do it; and, at a dinner party in Richmond, which he attended, after news of the battle had reached there, he was astonished to find that nearly every lady present had MEADE'S photograph concealed in her dress. As regards the feelings of our own soldiers for Gen. MEADE, language is of little use in attempting to describe them. Music alone would suffice to do them full justice, and we regret that our typographical arrangements will not permit of our giving a few bars as a specimen of the sort of stuff by which every breast in the camp is filled. Whenever he is seen riding about, the hardiest veterans begin to cry, and the air is soon moistened with the blubberings of whole brigades, and even divisions. In the hospitals the mere sight of him cures all the slight wounds on the spot, and exercises so favorable an influence on the very worst cases, that doctors who have seen both NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON in hospitals, declare that there had been nothing like this in their whole experience. In fact, the enthusiasm about him is so great and the confidence in his talents so deep, that there is not the slightest prospect of the army ever fighting under anybody else. One hears declarations to this effect in every tent and at every bivouack fire, so that if the machinations of the radicals should bring about his removal, as is not at all improbable, operations on the Potomac would once more cease, and Heaven only knows what would happen. One of the peculiarities of this war and of this nation is, that there as only one man in existence at any given time who can possibly save the country. Many persons were of opinion a month or two ago that this man was Gen. McCLELLAN, but this has now been proved to be a mistake. It is now established, beyond all doubt, that it is Gen. MEADE. He is a person of most extraordinary military genius, and the best foreign military critics, including the Emperor NAPOLEON, think him inferior only to HANNIBAL and JULIUS CÆSAR. There are, doubtless, persons amongst us who do not concur in this estimate of him, but this only shows the fatal effects of fanaticism on the human mind. These men will clamor against MEADE because they would fain deluge this fair land with blood and envelop it with fire, that by dint of arson, slaughter and pillage they may retain their hold on their ill-gotten power.

The foregoing is but a specimen of what we shall all read in certain newspapers a month hence if certain party leaders have not changed their nature.

GEN. HARVEY BROWN.—Gen. BROWN, who has been appointed by Gen. WOOL to take command of the United States troops in this City, is the veteran officer of the army whose last and most prominent military service was as commander at Fort Pickens, in Florida, where, it will be remembered, he performed three admirable actions—the repulse of the rebels from Santa Rosa Island, and two bombardments of Gen. BRAGG'S troops, who were then laying siege to Fort Pickens. Gen. BROWN graduated at West Point, entered the army in 1818, first saw service in the Florida war, where he achieved great distinction as Lieutenant-Col. of a regiment of Mounted Creek Volunteers. In the Mexican war, he was at Monterey and Vera Cruz, and so conspicuous was his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco that he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, and subsequently obtained the still higher brevet rank of Colonel for his distinguished bravery at the storming of the Garita de Belan. After these experiences in the field, he was assigned to various professional military duties of great responsibility, and at the commencement of this war Gen. BROWN was selected to carry succor to the garrison, under the gallant SLEMMER, at Fort Pickens, which was beleagured by the rebels. He effected his task, and then took command of the fort, which he held for over a year, gaining great distinction both in defence and attack, as we have already mentioned. Worn out by hard work in that debilitating climate, he returned to his native State of New-Jersey, where he received a vote of thanks from the State Legislature. Latterly he has been on duty in connection with the works in the harbor. The appointment of an officer of such great ability and high character to command the troops in this City, at the present time, will give great gratification to the people of New-York.

MORGAN'S RAID AND THE PANIC IN CINCINNATI.—The raid of JOHN MORGAN into the States of Indiana and Ohio, will go far to mitigate the surprise that was felt at the unresisted advance of LEE'S cavalry into Pennsylvania. MORGAN'S troopers presented themselves, about a week ago, almost unannounced, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about thirty miles south of Louisville, where a railway train was stopped and robbed, and a bridge burnt, so as to delay pursuit. The people of Louisville flattered themselves that MORGAN then retreated. But he was next heard from on the banks of the Ohio River, forty miles below Louisville; where he seized two passing steamers, crossed the river into Indiana, burnt one of the boats, and immediately moved northward, aiming apparently for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. His course was soon turned easterly, as if he meant to strike at New-Albany, just opposite to the City of Louisville. Louisville was, as a matter of course, thrown into great consternation, and several millions of coin were at once shipped by the banks of that City to Indianapolis for safety. No leading town was, however, attacked by the rebels. They continued their eastern course until it began to be surmised that they were intending to strike the Ohio River again, above Louisville and between that city and Cincinnati, and retreat thence through the belt of secession counties that run through Northern and Central Kentucky.

But now the dispatches tell us that Cincinnati is in high excitement, that martial law is proclaimed, and every preparation making to repel an expected attack on that city! Other surmises are that MORGAN will pass back of Cincinnati, cross the Ohio River above, near Maysville, and move thence through Eastern Kentucky to Virginia. Thus three great States—Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky—are prodigiously agitated, and their military leaders apparently nonplussed by a raid of about 4,000 rebels, and four guns, through their borders. We expressed yesterday the hope that their career might be brought to a speedy close, and we now see reason to believe it will be.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK, VA.

Deliberate Assassination of an Officer of Colored Troops by a Citizen—Great Excitement—The Assassin Under Close Arrest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Sunday, July 12, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon, as Lieut. A. L. SANBORN, of Company B, Second United States Colored Volunteers, was marching his company down Main-street on the sidewalk, a prominent citizen and violent Secessionist named Dr. DAVID M. WRIGHT, rushed from the store of FOSTER & MOORE, and shouted to the Lieutenant that he was a d—d cowardly son of a b—. The Lieutenant, who was about the center of his company and on the opposite side from the Doctor, gave the command "Halt," and started to pass around the front of his company to where the Doctor stood. While doing so the Doctor, unperceived by the Lieutenant, drew a Colt's revolver from his pocket and placed his hands behind him. The Lieutenant dispatched an orderly for the Provost-guard and advanced opposite the Doctor and said, "I am an officer of the United States Army, consider yourself under arrest." The Doctor presented his pistol, and standing within four feet of the Lieutenant fired two shots in rapid succession; the first ball passed through the Lieutenant's hand, the second entered the left shoulder, passed through the base of the neck and came out near the right shoulder-blade. The Lieutenant rushed upon the Doctor after the second shot and bore him back into the store, where he sank to the floor, the blood pouring from his mouth and nose, and immediately expired. The colored soldiers with fixed bayonets followed them into the store, but were prevented from wreaking summary vengeance upon Doctor WRIGHT, by Lieut.-Col. FLOOD, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York Volunteers, who was passing at the time and seized the Doctor as the Lieutenant fell. Col. FLOOD handed him over to the Provost-guard which had arrived, and he was taken before Maj. A. E. BOOLY, the Provost-Marshal. He was followed by a crowd of excited officers and soldiers, the latter of whom could scarcely be kept from killing the assassin upon the spot. Amid the greatest excitement Maj. BOOLY, with a calmness highly praiseworthy, made arrangements to secure the safety of the prisoner and vindicate the majesty of the law, and held an examination allowing the Doctor counsel and witnesses. The whole testimony showed it to be a most wanton and deliberate murder, and the prisoner was placed in confinement, heavily ironed and under guard, to await the orders of the General Commanding.

The excitement throughout the City, both among the military and civilians was intense last evening, and demonstrations toward a collision between the soldiers and Secesh inhabitants became strongly apparent, but owing to Major BOLLY'S admirable management and disposition of a heavy Provost-guard and patrol no outbreak occurred. The Doctor's house was threatened at one time with destruction. The Major, with his guard, ultimately succeeded in securing order, and to-day all is quiet with the exception of groups of men earnestly discussing the matter. Lieut. SANBORN was from Vermont, formerly employed in the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, and was very much beloved and respected by his fellow officers and the men under him. The Doctor was very outrageous in his behavior while under examination, and threatened and abused the Provost and other officers present, calling them escaped convicts, fit friends and leaders of nigger soldiers, &c. The effect of this occurrence upon the officers and soldiers here is singular. Whereas a few days ago, notwithstanding the excellent drill and appearance of the negro troops, expressions of dissatisfaction toward them were of frequent occurrence in military circles, I have since heard, even among those formerly most bitterly opposed to the using of negro soldiers, nothing but the strongest language used in favor of raising as many such troops as possible, many urging the propriety and policy of garrisoning Norfolk City exclusively with colored troops. The Secessionists are making a hero and martyr of the assassin as far as they dare—such expressions as "noble man," "what a noble act, killing that Yankee," &c., &c., being occasionally overheard as one passes them upon the streets. VIDI.

CHARLESTON AGAIN.

Another Attack Reported to be Imminent.

The Iron-Clads Rendezvous at Edisto.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

The *Bulletin* says, we learn from Washington, on excellent authority, that an attack on Charleston was to have begun on Thursday last. The fleet of iron-clads under Admiral DAHLGREN were rendezvousing at Port Royal and Edisto at last accounts. These vessels have all been strengthened and put in complete order since the first attack, and are now considered as impregnable for defence as they are formidable for offence. A number of wooden vessels have been furnished with Whitworth guns, and otherwise fitted to take part in the attack.

Gen. GILMORE has command of a large land force, which is to coöperate with the navy. The present plan is, first to attack and take the batteries on Morris Island. If they were captured, it was expected that their big guns would be turned upon Fort Sumter, and the iron-clads be thus aided in humbling the fort.

It is generally believed that most of BEAUREGARD'S troops were sent to join LEE before the battle of Gettysburgh, and it is thought that there were but few men under arms at Charleston.

At last accounts, the Federal forces, both on land and sea, were determined that Charleston should fall this time, if hard fighting could accomplish it.

EXPLANATIONS REGARDING THE DRAFT.

Important Circular from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

The following circular was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTM[illegible],
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S [illegible]ICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, [illegible]63.

CIRCULAR No. 44.—To answer the inquiries made to this office, it is announced:

First—Any drafted person paying [illegible]0, under section thirteen of the Enrollment Act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

Second—Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service.

Third—Substitutes once mustered into the service, cannot be drafted while in the service.

Fourth—A drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination.

Fifth—Men who on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States, as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft, but the persons for whom they were substituted are liable to draft, the same as though they had not been drafted and furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.

Sixth—In serving the notice as required by circular No. 42 from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the Board of Enrollment, to men in the State service, who have been or may be drafted. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

A REBEL PRIVATEER.

An Armed Steamer Off Portland.

BOSTON, Monday, July 13.

An armed steamer was off Portland harbor yesterday. She refused to answer any signals, and, as she burnt soft coal, it is supposed she was a Confederate privateer.

Suspicious Vessels Seen at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 13.

The ship *Maggie V. Hugg*, at this port, from Havre in 46 days' passage, reports, on the night of July 1, in latitude 41°, longitude 63° 50', was boarded by a boat from United States bark *Ethan Allen*, she being then in chase of a bark, which she deemed of a suspicious character; at about 2 o'clock in the morning, saw the flash of some half a dozen guns in the direction of the chase.

The *Maggie V. Hugg* also reports, July 6, in latitude 38° 50' north, longitude 71° west, was chased by a bark with her decks full of men; but finding we had outsailed her considerably, she after dark hauled off, and sailed in the direction of a vessel to leeward, that had squared away before the wind some time previously.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 40	Sun sets	7 31	Moon rises	3 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 47	Gov. Island	7 36	Hell Gate	8 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinkelpaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Detroit, Teal, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Hermann, (Brem.,) Kuhlmann, Valparaiso, R. W. Forbes; Rubens, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sandusky, Linekin, Baltimore, Sturges, Clearman, & Co.

Barks Harriet Spalding, Wallace, Boston, R. W. Trundy; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Joseph Folkes' Sons; Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Binstall, Glasgow, Murdock & Smythers.

Schooners Sarah Gardner, Tell, Boston; Waterloo, Walker, Boston; C. A. Farnsworth, Hodson, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; John Jones, Roach, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Debonaire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, St. George, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Nonpareil, Brooks, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Portland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Harriet, Pearce, Boston; A. Cooper, Conklin, Port Royal, L. Goldsmith; Adelaide Townsend, Townsend, Washington; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Wood, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolff; F. D. King, McGregor, Calais, John Bigelow's Sons; J. Panger, Wright, Havana, F. Juantrete; Clara Warwick, Montgomery, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, McMickan, Liverpool June 30, and Queenstown July 1, with 444 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. 3d inst., at 4:45 A. M., passed R. M. steamship Africa, bound E., and at 10½ A. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. 12th inst., 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed large quantities of spars, wreck, etc., seemingly from a burned ship.

U. S. gunboat Pembina, John Young, Lieut.-Commander, Port Royal July 1, come home for repairs.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamship Salvor, Mott, Washington, D. C., 46 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Neptune, (prize,) from Key West.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Patrick Henry, Robinson, London and Isle of Wight May 30, with mdse. and 105 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. June 13, lat. 47 24, lon. 26 44, passed a Br. ship bound W., showing 3d pendant and Nos. 9, 0, 5, 6. Has had continual fogs and calms for the last four weeks.

Ship Pyramid, (of Thomaston,) Sleeper, Buenos Ayres 43 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Snow & Burgess. The ship Ellen Hood had just arrived.

Ship Melrose, (new,) Chase, Boston 10 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Skylark, Bensley, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to H. P. Sturges.

Bark Whistler, Bennett, Aspinwall 22 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Port Spain, Trinidad, June 25, with old metal to H. Trowbridge's Sons. No Am. vessels.

Bark Ocean Home, (of Demarara,) Welden, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to James E. Ward & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Harriet Spalding, Wallace, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Muscovada, (of Demarara,) McKenney, Demarara June 22, with sugar, etc., to J. Leaycraft.

Brig B. R. Curtis, (of Portland,) Tucker, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton

Brig J. M. Sawyer, Blatchford, New-Orleans 22 ds., in ballast to B. B. & G. D. Lunt.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schoeder, Curacoa 16 ds., in ballast to Dovale & Co. Left no Am. vessels. The schr. Anna, for New-York, sld the day previous.

Brig Koningin Elizabeth, (Pruss.,) Rach, Oporto 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Glace Bay, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Dirigo, Rumbull, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Mary Porter, Haggitt, Havana 15 ds., to J. C. Rahming.

Brig Model, Dow, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig E. Miller, Matthews, Nassau, N. P., with turpentine and fruit to Montel & Barto.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, (of Columbia, Me.,) Hathaway, Cape Haytien 16 ds., with the guns, ammunition, stores, etc., of the wrecked U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp, to the U. S. Navy Department; was chartered by the U. S. Government, and brings home Acting Master T. B. Webb, Acting Master's Mates C. C. Neil and H. S. Eyting, Jr., Purser's Clerk Thomas Trimble, and 40 of the crew of the Shepherd Knapp. June 28, lat. 24 20, lon. 52 09, passed part of a bowsprit and jibboom, which had been burnt.

Schr. Liverpool, Albury, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. H. R. Barnes, (of New-Haven,) Barnes, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to H. Barnes, of New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Derrickson, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Phantom, (of Antigua,) Wicks, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. July 1, off the harbor of Baracoa, was struck by lightning, which shivered the mainmast. 4th, lat. 29, lon. 74, passed schr. Two Brothers, bound S.

Schr. Volunteer, Taylor, St. Salvador 12 ds., via Nassau, N. P., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Hardy, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Harvest Queen, Smith, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood to James C. McAndrew. The Captain died on the passage.

Schr. B. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Fitchelt, Port Royal 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Only Daughter, [illegible]kenberg, Washington, D. C., 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. David Faust, Stone, Key West 14 ds., with cotton (prize cargo) to U. S. Government.

Schr. Doarte I. (Port.,) Sumpi, Oporto 52 ds., with wine, salt, etc., to J. Osborn.

Schr. Carlos (Port.,) Carlos Alberto, Santa Anna, Oporto 49 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Ainswich & Co.

Schr. C. Jayne, Rollins, Alexandria, D. C., 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Emily Curtis, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Citizen, Osborn, Matamoras 30 ds., with cotton and wool to master. June 27, was boarded by the U. S. schr. Beauregard, off Carrysfort.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Wass, Millbridge, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Mars Hill, Limeburner, Bangor 16 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Tree, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Cole, Eastport 7 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Gertrude, Cassady, Eastport 6 ds., with laths.

Schr. Radient, (Br.) Dunham, St. John N. B., 10 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Moses Warring, Winslow, Monton, N. B., 3 ds., with ship knees to J. Richards & Co.

BELOW—2 ships and 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamer Patapsco.
Ships Quickstep and Golden West.
Brigs Dare, A. Mather, J. S. Abbott.
Schr. Annie Laurie and others.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa June 30, schr. Mary Gay, for Philadelphia in 2 days.

At Cape Haytien June 26, U. S. steamer Mercidita, undergoing a survey; storeship Guard, Commander Hayes. The U. S. steamer Rhode Island left same day instead of the Mercidita, as convoy to the California steamer. The U. S. steamer Alabama, Admiral Wilkes, called at Cape Haytien on the 22d ult., on her way N.

At Grand Turk June 27, schr. Independence, of Boston, condemned.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—Courser at Dublin; Kensington and Celestina, at Antwerp; Constantine, in the Schelde; Storfusten, in the Schelde; Heindahl, at Menton; Sea and Neptune, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Vivid, at Queenstown.

Wilders' Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the only perfect sure Truss made. It is light, clean and easy, and cures Hernia radically. It combines a new principle, acting on a lever, and producing no pressure on the back or cord. Female supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Dr. De Marini refers his patients, during his Summer absence from the City, to Dr. J. B. LETTIG, at his office, No. 60 East 34th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. 4 P. M.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

MARRIED

BUSSING—VALENTINE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Bolton, JOHN BUSSING and AMANDA VALENTINE, daughter of Dennis Valentine, Esq., all of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.

COZZENS—TABER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 9, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., GEORGE COZZENS, of Newport, R. I., and SARAH B. TABER, of this City.

CLERK—DE GRAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, RICHARD DE GRAY and MARTHA GODWIN, both of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

AIKENS.—On Sunday, July 12, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frederick Jacobson, in Hackensack, N. J., Hon. ASA AIKENS, late of Windsor, Vt., aged 75 years and 6 months.

☞ Vermont papers please copy

ANGELL.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 12, Mrs. ELIZABETH L. ANGELL, wife of J. C. Angell, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 14, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 79 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

BRIDGE.—On Friday, July 10, LEWIS K. BRIDGE, son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, July 14, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CARVILLE.—Killed in the attack on Port Hudson, on Wednesday, May 27, Lieut. C. R. CARVILLE, 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (2d Duryee Zouaves,) youngest son of Charles Carville, of this City, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

GREEN.—On Monday, July 13, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. NANNIE A. GREEN, wife of Capt. J. H. Green, formerly of Lawrenceburgh, Ia., in the 38th year of her age.

GRINNELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 12, B. FRANKLIN GRINNELL, only son of B. B. Grinnell, of Jersey City, on his 34th birth-day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Matthews' Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 15, at 10 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

HEISER.—After a few hours' illness, GEORGE MERCEIN, son of Henry A. and Rosalie Heiser.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, to-day, July 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, corner of 92d-st. and 8th-av.

JONES.—On Monday morning, July 13, EDMUND, second son of Richard and Eliza B. Jones, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Lewis L., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 3½ o'clock.

MOORE.—In Newport, R. I., after a short illness, CLEMENT C. MOORE, of this City, aged 84 years.

His remains were brought to this City for interment.

MORRIS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, July 13, MARY ELIZA VAN BLARCOM, wife of John Morris, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, John A. Van Blarcom, No. 18 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 2 o'clock.

NICOLL.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Capt. ISAAC NICOLL, Co. G, 124th regiment New-York State Volunteers, son of John Nicoll, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., aged 43 years, 4 months and 20 days.

SCHENCK.—On Friday, July 10, SETH CROWELL SCHENCK, of Morristown, N. J., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, July 14, at 11 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, July 12, Hon. JOHN TOWNSEND, formerly Judge of Westchester County Court, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 14, at 5½ o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, at Yonkers. Hudson River Railroad trains leave Chambers-st. at 4:10 and return from Yonkers at 6:54.

VINCENT.—On Tuesday night, July 7, near Gettysburgh, from the effects of a wound received in the late battle, STRONG VINCENT, Colonel Commanding Third Brigade, Fifth army corps.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 375.—July 13, 1863.
57, 28, 53, 55, 14, 3, 59, 29, 36, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 376.—July 13, 1863.
66, 37, 63, 43, 21, 29, 25, 7, 54, 51, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

BATHING SUITS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE
ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or 87 cents by mail. Gents' fine linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive neck tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

FOR THE WEST!
TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR ALL POINTS WEST,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
FOOT OF CORTLANDT-STREET.
This line, *via* Allentown and Harrisburgh, has not been broken
BY THE RECENT INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when, quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, BY ordering calomel and destructive Minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of medicine, which would then become emphatically
THE HEALING ART.
I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic; that the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable" physic, which can alone purify the blood, by causing the removal of acrimonious humors from the bowels and the general circulation. Vegetable and animal food can alone sustain the life of man; and our diseases must be cured by Herbs and Roots, like Brandreth's Pills, whose use prevents Costiveness and restores every organ of the body to its proper condition of health, and besides are as innocent as bread. They should be in every house and in every hospital.
THEY CURE BILIOUS DIARRHŒA,
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY,
And all Fevers and Affections of the Bowels.
CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.
DR. B. BRANDRETH,
NEW-YORK:
SIR: I was a private in Company F, Seventeenth regiment, New-York Volunteers. While at Harrison's Landing, and on the Rappahannock, near Falmouth, I and many of the company were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The army surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the company were quite a number of members who had worked in your laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds and rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.
Out of gratitude to you for my good health I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire company would sign.
I am, respectfully, yours,
ROSCOE K. WATSON.
JUNE 23, 1863. Sing Sing.
Sold at No. 4 Union-square, and by all respectable dealers.
Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st.
BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.

FOR WASHINGTON.
THE HOPE DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE,
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
Goods received and forwarded daily direct to Washington without change of cars or other detention.
☞ Ship at Pier No. 2 North River, Office No. 182 Broadway.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
NEW TESTIMONY.
"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."
"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."
No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.
SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.
OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

★ IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for "STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15.
Wholesale and retail, S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS,
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—MEMBERS OF the two-years' regiments mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can have the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 20.

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WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH,
BY AN OFFICER IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this day,
WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.
BY B. ESTVAN,
Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate States.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
I have as a refugee, for the second time set my foot upon the rocky shores of old England, to complete, under the shelter of her glorious banner, a narrative of the remarkable events that occurred during a period of more than eighteen months' campaigning in America, the knowledge of which I acquired from my personal experience as an officer of the Confederate army.
Now that my book is ready, I can confidently place it before the reader, with the assurance that these "War Pictures" have been delineated not only to the best of my ability, but with a conscientious regard to truth.
Although circumstances led me to take service in the Confederate army—my long residence in the Southern States being, however, the main inducement thereto—I have not been the less disposed to do justice to both sides engaged in this lamentable contest. Thus, while ever ready to bestow my hearty admiration on all the instances that came to my knowledge of heroism, patriotic devotion, and high principled conduct, whether displayed on the part of my own comrades or on that of their opponents, I have, on the other hand, not hesitated to lay bare the errors and blamable acts, by whomsoever committed, that have been conducive to so much disaster and misery, nor have I spared the wrong-doers.
Having completed my task, my thoughts naturally recur to the land wherein this unholy war is raging. To America, my second home, whose image I cling to with fond attachment, I cannot look back without sorrow for her misfortunes. I there contemplate deploringly the spectacle of a people once united, now dissevered through mad dissensions—dissensions which, involving in their fatal course the principle of the defence and maintenance of sacred rights, have issued in a suicidal conflict. My memory, in reverting to the fearful scenes so recently witnessed, painfully recalls those sanguinary battle-fields whereon many a gallant soldier breathed out his spirit, struck to death by the bullet of a man whom he had been wont to regard in the light of a brother. Again the gaunt spectre of discord rises before me, with lightning flashing from its eyes, and rancor foaming at its lips, as, armed with a scourge of serpents, it frantically urges on whole populations to mutual destruction!
Now that my book is ready, I dedicate it to the soldiers of the two contending armies, as a greeting from afar. I have only to add that if some of my criticisms may appear too severe to those whose conduct I censure, I have, in making use of them, been actuated solely by a fearless resolve to tell the truth and state my honest convictions. In the exercise of this, which I claim to be an undoubted right, have I written my book.—*Preface.*
Sent by mail on receipt of price.

HISTORY OF THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD.
Just published, by C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York:
THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD.
A Manual of Ethnology. BY C. L. BRACE. In 1 vol., post 8vo., $2.
"The results thus far attained by the still incomplete science of Ethnology are here presented in a condensed popular form. No work on the subject of an equally comprehensive character, and presenting the conclusions of scientific research to so recent a date, is to be found in English literature."—*New-York Tribune.*
"It is a genuine manual on its topic, the compacting of a library after the dross of that library has been separated over against the works with which this will naturally provoke comparison. Mr. Brace's has this advantage, that it is fuller and more thorough than the most recent ones, and brings up the science of ethnology more nearly in a line with the most recently observed facts than is done in the older works."—*Philadelphia Lutheran.*
STANLEY'S NEW WORKS.
LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH CHURCH—ABRAHAM TO SAMUEL.
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1 vol., octavo, $3.
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LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN CHURCH.
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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the destructive effects of mercury, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.
Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE.—A circulating library, in good order, containing about twenty-six hundred volumes. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to start in business or desirous of adding to the attractions of a bookstore already established. Address DAVID G. FRANCIS, Agent, (late C. S. Francis & Co.,) 506 Broadway.

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FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

★ ★ ★

ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
No. 139 William-st., New-York,
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.
☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEERS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD WILLARD,
ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BOUNTIES, PENSIONS AND U. S. CLAIMS.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES, AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,380,042 87
Overdrafts		1,094 46
Due from Banks		161,712 34
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$173,012 06	
Due from Brokers	771,000 00	
Real Estate		420,732 09
Specie		606,481 21
Cash Items, viz.: Principally Checks in Exchanges		539,783 76
Stocks	$1,058,300 00	
Promissory U. S. Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	1,196,482 38—	2,254,782 38
Bills of Solvent Banks		16,655 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		15,235 99
Total		$7,396,520 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$220,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	84,119 00—	135,881 00
Profits		616,020 60
Due to Banks		266,481 36
Due Depositors, on demand		5,376,694 64
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		1,442 50
Total		$7,396,520 10

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—F. A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier, of the Broadway Bank, an associated bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of July, 1863.

MATTS. BANTA,
Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE S. COE, Trustee vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Courthouse door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way therefor, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon; including also as a part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations and fixtures, station-houses and lots, and lands used in operating said road, or intended to be used in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools and implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or provided by said Company, to be used in operating said railroad, including such of said matters and things as may have been procured, obtained or supplied by the agency of the Receivers in said case; and all the privileges, franchises and powers of said Company, including its franchise to be and act as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, authorized by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1861. All of which will be offered for sale as aforesaid, and sold in one entire parcel and as an entirety—the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-third part thereof within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court; one-half of the balance in one month thereafter; and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before closing a sale, to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase.

JOHN H. BRADLEY,
Special Master Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863. je30-1aw5wTu

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.

Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.

Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.

San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.

All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON,
Cashier.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$5.000.—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Broad-st. Railroad in the City of Newark, for sale by CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, No. 6 Jauncy-court, or No. 39 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1863, Union Insurance Scrip of 1863, Pacific Insurance Scrip of 1863, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair-cloth; rosewood piano-forte, (Gilbert, maker,) rosewood etagere, marble-top; mahogany centre and side tables, marble-tops; what-nots, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, arm dining chairs, rosewood hall stand and chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture; also, several very fine proof engravings.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the CARGO OF THE PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE, consisting of 114 bbls. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, and 13 BALES OF COTTON.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JULY 1, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, cargo of prize-sloop ANGELINA, viz.:

23 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, cargo of prize-sloop EMELINE, viz.:

43 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, at the same place, at 12 o'clock, the prize-sloop ANGELINA, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive. $1,000 each.

$660 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.

$540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 110 2d-av., near 7th-st., the property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble top wash-stands, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and b. w. chairs in h. c., carved rosewood armoire-à-glace, mantel vases, mahogany sofa, table, mahogany wardrobe, iron bedsteads, gilt frame mirrors, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson figured brocatel, carved rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Nunn's, window shades and cornices, carved rosewood extension dining table, rosewood marble top centre table, papier mache pearl inlaid centre table, bronze and marble clock, elegant bronze figures, rosewood suite in green and white figured brocatel, mirrors with marble slabs and brackets, mahogany marble top sideboard, carved rosewood marble top etagere, with mirror doors and back, together with a general assortment of China, crockery, and glass ware, with kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y., a very pretty country seat, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs' Ferry. The land comprises about 4 acres, is tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruits of various kinds. The improvements, which are quite extensive, consist of a large and commodious new dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, built in cottage style, with double piazza on three sides, and commands a fine view of the River. The carriage house and stable are new, and have never been occupied. The water on the premises is the purest in Rockland County. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be peremptory. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

GEO. H. FREEMAN, } Administrators of Estate of
WM. BARKER, } of ALBERT W. PAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION SALE.—At the Metropolitan Police Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st. the unclaimed property will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 10 o'clock, consisting of watches, jewelry, men's and women's clothing, cotton, wool, sugars, coffee, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 6¼ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Administrator of Samuel B. Schenck, 11 shares Bank of Jersey City, $100 each.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, on the 16th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, 40 acres of land on Grace Church-st., in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within half a mile of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Portchester. The land formerly belonged to John Hawkins, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, July 8, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 20, free from Government tax.

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

EDWIN J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO. } CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT. Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent, on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

JUNE 16, 1863. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst.

R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

JULY 1, 1863.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND

OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Six per cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON BATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $1,000 and under, entitled thereto, free of Government tax and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000 entitled thereto, free of Government tax, payable at the bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th, of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.

H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1354.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock. P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1,948 THIRD-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

Open daily from 5 to 7 P. M. JACOB M. LONG,

ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, Secretary. President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—WILLIAM M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av., corner of 13th-st., offers his store for sale; it is handsomely fitted up and well stocked, and is now doing a large and profitable business; the location is unsurpassed, and has been established for the last 18 years. Apply at the store.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000—in the iron business. The advertiser is the owner of a blast furnace foundry, good water power and extensive iron mines, near railroad and market. Address RATHBONE, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
No. 677 3D-AV., CORNER OF EAST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS TO BE used to establish exemption under the provisions of Section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., are hereby published for the information of the public.

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ... resident of .... county, State of ......, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ...., a widow, (or of ...., an aged parent,) dependent upon my labor for support.

....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

....

Personally appeared before me .... the above named ...., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .. day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of .... an ......, residents of ......, ... County, State of......, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named: and that I elect that my ...... son ...., shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of .... sons for support.

....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., and .... severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

....

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of ...., ... County, State of ...., hereby certify that ...., who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named .... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of ...., ... County, State of ...., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ...., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ......, 186..

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft in the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of .... motherless child , under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

....

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of ...., ... County, State of ...., hereby certify that .... is father of .... motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named .... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .... day of ...., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ...., ... County, State of ...., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ...... years of age.

....

We, the subscribers, ... and .... of the town, county and State above-mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age, "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

These affidavits must be made according to these forms, and must in all cases be taken before a Civil Magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths.

Persons claiming exemption must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption.

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.
Ninth District, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—UNADILLA RAWLINGS by HOMER A. NELSON, her Guardian, against AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS—Summons.—To AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of June, 1863, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 2, 1863.

H. A. NELSON, Guardian for Unadilla Rawlings,
ju.23-1aw7wTu and Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN. }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P.M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JULY 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000
SURPLUS	after providing for all outstanding Claims, and Dividend of Six Per Cent. declared this day.	55,000
NET ASSETS		$455,000

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their Capital from $200,000 to $400,000, which is all paid in, and together with their surplus is securely invested.

They also give notice that they are prepared to issue additional Policies of Fire Insurance, based upon the increased Capital, and respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as special regard for their interests has been had, in doubling the security offered.

DORAS L. STONE, President.

BENJ. S. MALCOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,

JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.

Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, to act in the capacity of invoice clerk and assistant book-keeper; must write a good hand, be correct at figures, and reside in the City. Address, with references, J. T. S., Box No. 724 Post-office.

COACHMAN WANTED—ALSO A MANAGER and care taker of a farm; thorough capacity, with satisfactory recommendations, will be required; wages liberal at a first-class situation; none but first-class men need apply. Inquire of W. B. LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, living a few miles from the City, on the Hudson River, a good plain cook; one who is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 112 West 47th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE of good education and address, to attend and make himself generally useful in a blank book and stationery establishment. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale house; one residing with his parents in this City, or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO THE WORK upon a small place up the North River, and take the care of a pair of horses. Apply after 10 o'clock at Drug store corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of horses, work in a garden, and to make himself generally useful; has good references. Address C. R., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN WANTED.—A COACHMAN to go 14 miles in the country. References required. Apply at Room No. 12, 130 Nassau-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, TO DRIVE and take care of horses; must understand gardening. Address, stating wages and references, E. MALLEY, New-Haven, Conn.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with first-class references, may apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN AS VALET TO GO TO AUSTRALIA; clerk for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COACHMAN WANTED.—ADDRESS A. Z., stating name and reference, Box No. 135 *Times* office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

GILLIES'
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Only Manufacturers.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL PEACH BASKETS, Stave.

Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILITY will leave in few days to visit several European cities. Should any party have claims or other business transactions that they may desire to place in the hands of a competent person for adjustment, they will please address MERCHANT, Box 2228 Post-Office.

PUBLIC POUND.—WILL BE SOLD FOR EXPENSES at public auction, one bay horse, bob-tail, about 16 hands high, on THURSDAY, July 16, 1863, at the public pound, 127th-st., corner of 3d-av.

JOHN HART, Pound Master.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DEFORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect, and at the moderate charge of 50 cents per tooth. Gold sets teeth, $20. Vulcanite, (warranted,) $8. Gold fillings, $1; Silver and Dentine, 50 cents; ordinary extracting, 25 cents. References of the highest character. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE STEAM ENgine, 28-inch bore, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, with wrought-iron shaft, fly, cog and pinion-wheel and shaft; built by Woodruff & Beach, in perfect order, used less than one year. Also on hand, a large assortment of steam-engines, from 5 to 75 horse-power. Also, a large assortment of steam-boilers; flue and horizontal tubular and locomotive. Also, 2 large low-pressure boilers, suitable for steamboats. Also, a large assortment of wrought iron tanks. Apply to P. CASSIDY, No. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., corner Plymouth, Brooklyn.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

WANTED—A LOW-PRICED SLOOP OR SCHOONer, about 20 to 22 feet beam, 48 to 50 feet on deck, 5 to 6 feet hold. Address or apply to CHARLES GOODSPEED, No. 43 West-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large.)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 6 STATE-ST., N. Y., July 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 P. M., on the 15th inst., for the following articles of STATIONERY, viz.:

400 Reams letter paper.
400 Reams foolscap paper.
200 Reams note paper.
10 Reams envelope paper.
10 Reams blotting paper.
100,000 Envelopes (official.)
100,000 Envelopes (letter.)
150 Two-quire blank books.
150 Three quire blank books.
150 Four-quire blank books.
50 Letter books.
300 Bottles black ink.
5 Gross ink powder.
40 Pounds sealing-wax.
500 Bottles mucilage.
1 Gross bottles carmine ink.
200 Gross steel-pens.
3,000 Pen holders.
100 Dozen lead-pencils.
60 Gross office tape
200 Inkstands.
1 Dozen ivory folders.

All of the above-mentioned articles, samples of which may be seen at this office, to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be packed in shipping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier.

All to be ready within fifteen days from the date hereof. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 106th and 110th sts. on 8th-av., between 73d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.
ANDW. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until MONDAY, July 20, at the Princeton Bank, for building a stone edifice for the Princeton Theological Seminary, on the vacant lot adjoining the Baptist Church, in Princeton, in conformity to plans and specifications to be found in the Directors' room of said bank. No bid will be accepted without a responsible surety for the fulfillment of the contract. The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids, as they may judge the interests of the Seminary require. Proposals may be made for all or any parts of said building.
L. H. ATWATER,
S. H. PENNINGTON,
S. M. HAMILL,
Building Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL,
A. J. DREXEL, Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of CHAMPNEY & CANFIELD was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of April, 1863. S. T. Champney is authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.
BROOKLYN, July 9, 1863.
JEROME CANFIELD.
S. T. CHAMPNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of S. T. CHAMPNEY & SON, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail grocers, at the old stand, No. 76 Henry-st.
BROOKLYN, April 11, 1863.
S. T. CHAMPNEY.
J. M. CHAMPNEY.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL TUESDAY, June 30. | FROM NEW-YORK TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from........$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin........$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations........30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin........$126
Second Cabin........88
Steerage........25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, 15th July. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday........July 18
EDINBURGH............Saturday........July 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. PRANCE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above. Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. N. GAGER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will commence to discharge under general order at Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY MORNING. Consignees will please send in their permits immediately.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.
H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS. —Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 30th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.— Side-wheel steamboats and the barges *Rhinebeck*, *Lexington*, *Huguenot* and *Edmund F. Dean*. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 383 West-st., corner Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. B. MYERS & CO., on board barges lying between Vestry and Laight sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE:
Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

FOR SALE.

THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill for the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWERS, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 6:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 5:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express	7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Manahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 3½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 5:20 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; and for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 505 Broadway.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the same flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet, which will be sent mail free.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, July 13, 1863.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS!!
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!!!
SECOND WEEK
OF
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.
The best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world. They give their
INIMITABLE PERFORMANCES,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7¾.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
an animal whose approach to humanity is so close that thousands regard them as the
CONNECTING LINK
BETWEEN THE HUMAN AND BRUTE CREATION.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
the most beautiful little creatures in the world.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
from Africa, the largest and most formidable Serpents in the world.
The Manager has engaged, for a short time only,
ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
a description of which is given in the autobiography of this renowned French Necromancer, and which by far surpasses, in mechanical ingenuity, anything ever attempted by the inventive genius of man.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
exhibits his wonderful powers, and sells his greatly improved Charts at 25 cents each.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM,
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15.

A varied programme, comprising Songs, Tableaux, Dialogues, &c., by children of the Lyceum, assisted by several accomplished artists. Commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents. For sale at the door, and at the office of the *Herald of Progress*, No. 274 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant American woman as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; would have no objection to one or two growing children; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS INFANTS' NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN Englishwoman (a Protestant) a situation as infants' nurse; has long experience in the care of infants, and is accustomed to bring them up on the bottle; best testimonials as to character and capacity. Can be seen at No. 35 West 30th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; she is a very fine baker of bread, is an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; also soups, fish, meats, game and pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of City reference. Please call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED WOman as cook; she must be a good baker, and understand her business thoroughly; none need apply unless they can furnish good City reference and be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 29 Lafayette-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable and well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country as cook and laundress or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman, as professed cook; no objection to City or country; best of City references from several employers. Can be seen until engaged at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 159 East 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of a child, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st.; has four years of the best of City reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capacity. Call at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation as wet nurse, to go out. Call, for 3 days, at No. 44 Essex-st., in the rear, 3d floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl as waitress in a first-class family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 73 West 16th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as gardener; he understands well the culture of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and the laying out of ornamental grounds; is highly recommended for the same; wages moderate. Apply at A. SMITH'S seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who speaks the English, German, and French languages perfectly, with some knowledge of Spanish, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures, a situation as clerk in some wholesale house; is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the very best of references. Address until engaged, F. W. B., Box No. 1,016 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family, by a respectable young man; can give three years' reference as to sobriety, honesty and industry; is a good groom and careful driver; has no objection to City or country. Address a note to P. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, to go in the country, by a respectable young man who has lived several years in the above capacity; has the best of references from last and former employers. Address A. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable young man, who is a careful hand with horses, willing to work in a garden, make himself useful, and highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN OR PORTER.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Presbyterian young man as coachman or porter; can be seen for two days at No. 32 8th-av., corner 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man a situation as coachman and gardener; the wife as chambermaid or waitress; has City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single young man; can give the best of City references for character and capability. Apply at No. 60 East 14th-st., in the Saddler's shop.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate.
EDWARD BECH,
No. 69 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

IF EITHER OF THE YOUNG LADIES who got in a Madison-av. stage, corner of Broadway and 18th-st., and left it at Lord & Taylor's, leaving behind her a parcel containing a pair of slippers, will inform the subscriber where to return it, or call at his office, it will be returned. H. M. KNAPP, with Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOUND—BY A POOR BUT HONEST GIRL, ON Tuesday, in 8th-av., in the neighborhood of 21st or 22d sts., a considerable sum of money. She is anxious that the rightful owner should repossess it. Apply at No. 49 William-st., second story, front office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE upper part of the City by a gentleman and wife. Location must be desirable and house well furnished and suitable for occupation. Address with terms and all other particulars M., Box No. 3,237 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
Begin at 8; conclude at 10:40.
SEVENTH WEEK.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 14, AND EVERY EVENING,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
John Brougham's grand romantic drama
CONTINUES ITS REIGN OF POPULARITY,
110,000—110,000!!! PERSONS
Having already witnessed this, the most
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
KNOWN TO THE AMERICAN STAGE.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
Who has purchased the sole right for the production of this splendid play, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
In his incomparable character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, C. Kingsland, F. Mordaunt, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, &c., &c., in the cast.
New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, and a
GRAND BALLET.
Musical Conductor........HARVEY B. DODWORTH
Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH,
who have engaged the talented Comedian,
MR. SETCHELL, for a limited period.
TO-NIGHT the new Burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
with the charming Comedietta of
CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK.
Positively the last exhibitions of this great work of art will take place during the coming week, when on EACH EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, will be presented a series of
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMMES,
together with Local Views and Statuary.
Kaulbach's Illustrations of Goethe's Poem of
REYNARD THE FOX.
Colossal Portraits of Gens. MEADE and GRANT.
MARCH OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.
Family ticket, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
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All the stockholders being superior practical work men this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.—The new and splendid organ, manufactured by Odell Bros. for the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be exhibited by Messrs. KING and ELLER and other distinguished performers, in connection with a grand Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS —The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the Union. Band, church and organ music books of instruction, and strings for all instruments. City and country orders promptly filled at MILLET'S OLD MUSIC STORE, No. 395 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March," POWELL; "New Sparkling Polka," CLOT; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER. 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other there?"—brilliant variations, by GROBE—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 16th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. H. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 436, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 30 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 33 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as teacher in a school or family; is she competent to give instruction in French, Italian, Latin, music, and the English branches; would teach two or three hours a day for board only, if in or near New-York; references exchanged. Address Miss HARRIET B. INSLEY, Station D, New-York City.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF ABILity and thorough education wishes a position in a family as teacher; salary not so much an object as desirable associations. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Little Falls, N. Y.

A SOPRANO SINGER WITH A POWERFUL voice desires a situation in a Protestant choir. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

HOTELS.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, ON EUROPEAN PLAN.—A few suites of rooms, with baths attached, at reduced rates, for the Summer season.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT.

Continued from First Page.

and decorum. Among the names drawn was that of JOHN J. BRADLEY, of No. 61 Union-place. Mr. BRADLEY is Ex-State Senator from the Fourth District, and at the announcement of his name by the Commissioner, the crowd manifested a strong propensity to be humorous at his expense. "Poor BRADLEY, he's in for it now," remarked one. "There's three hundred dollars, sure," remarked another.

HENRY V. SPERRY, of No. 266 Fourth-avenue, was also favored with a turn of fortune. Mr. SPERRY was the "man at the wheel," and when his name was drawn a triumphant shout of congratulations arose from the assembled multitude, and had it not been for the Police force, would have been warmly shaken by the hand by his many admiring friends present; as it was, however, the crowd were gently reminded by a call to order, that they must not speak to the man at the wheel.

The drafting commenced at about 10 o'clock and lasted until about 11½, when Capt. MANIERRE took the rostrum and announced that the draft would be adjourned over to this morning, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the same place.

The cause of the adjournment was not stated, but it was soon ascertained that it was in consequence of the riotous proceedings in the adjoining district.

About two hundred names were drawn. The following is a list:

S. Donogan, 146 East 32d-st.
H N Salmon, 125 E 16th-st.
C A Dobbs, St Germain Hotel.
[illegible], 29 West 22d-st.
T Hughes, 26 East 21st-st.
T Spangenberg, 863½ B'way.
W Rawson, 54 Union-square.
John Bush, 379 2d-avenue.
William Cox, 280 avenue A.
Mich Mahon, 507 E 16th-st.
Aug Smith, 4 East 16th st.
Isida Bush, 4 East 18th-st.
J Anderson, 297 1st-avenue.
G H Kissell, 37 West 19th-st.
C W Lawton, 80 E 15th-st.
E S Brown, 117 E 16th-st.
Levi Reynolds, 100 E 21st-st.
E Komisky, 22[illegible] E 11th st.
Thos Keys, 12 East 16th-st.
Geo Truss, 219 East 24th-st.
Michael Smith, 243 E 16th-st.
Morris Crosby, 503 E 16th-st.
Jas Welch, 320 E 24th-st.
Jas Morgan, 26 & 28 Union-square.
Thos Pendle, 260 E 22d-st.
Wm Lewis, 323 3d-av.
Wm C nway, 2d-av & 24th-st.
Chas Bosberg, 207 E 14th-st.
John Creary, 217 E 16th-st.
Joseph Toutree, 201 E 22d-st.
Patrick Hart, 105 E 22d-st.
James Little, 274 av. B.
J. Madden, 103 E 24th-st.
Richard Rollis, 145 E 24th-st.
John Doods, 207 E 28th st.
James Riley, 214 E 21st st.
J Ream, 18th-st and 5th-av.
T Cunningham, 148 E 25th-st.
Sam Cherry, 260 E 18th-st.
John Burns, 256 E 16th-st.
John D Larkey, 163 E 2d-st.
James Brown, 192 E 20th-st.
R Gonzales, 129 E 20th-st.
John Murphy, 266 E 18th-st.
Patrick Ford, 221 E 23d-st.
John Connelly, 116 E 24th-st.
C Harmon, 14 W 28th-st.
John W. Green, 222 E 17th-st.
Geo B Satterlee, 48 W 19th-st.
Michael F Crowley, 243 3d-av.
Angelis Martin, 238 E 18th-st.
James F Lounsberry, Jr., 190 E 26th st.
Thomas Dunn, 553 E 16th-st.
Henry Ward, 312 E 23d-st.
John Dougherty, 379 2d-av.
Wm Corcoran, 342 E 16th-st.
Patrick Murphy, 319 1st-av.
John Haick, 68 W 22d-st.
John Van Pelt, 247 E 19th-st.
Mich'l Maddin, 220 E 22d-st.
Geo Bush, 260 Avenue B.
John Tracy, 125 E 24th-st.
Jeremiah Sweeney, 206 Av A
Chris Spenover, 165 E 22d-st.
R Henderson, 257 Av A
F Magler, 416 E 16th-st.
Peter Halen, 204 3d-av.
David Scott, 303 2d-av.
E W Vanderhoof, Clarendon Hotel.
Henry Doods, 268 E 18th-st.
Thos Drummer, 301 1st-av.
John Miller, 177 E 15th-st.
Chas Pottery, 332 1st-av.
G Eagleton, 6 Lexington-av.
Geo Peterson, 277 Av B.
John Lodi, 145 E 25th-st.
Thos Bohen, 289 Avenue A.
Adam Sherra, 194 E 11th-st.
Mich Carley, 219 E 21st-st.
Herman Odell, 277 3d-av.
G F Carbone, 152 E 19th st.
Wallace Leonard, 128 3d-av.
B Martin, Everett House.
J H Frazee, 315 E 24th-st.
J McKenzie, 161 E 19th-st.
H McMann, 257 1st-av.
F Chance, 2-3 Av B.
W Abbe, 37 E 20th-st.
J Canda, 605 East 24th-st.
H Wiley, 165 E 24th-st.
T Hicks, 242 E 19th-st.
P Martin, 271 Av B
G C Clark, 18 Gram Park.
P Conner, 239 E 23d-st.
L Cain, 255 E 15th-st.
Matthew Kerrigan, 22 East 21st-st.
Harvey D. Rice, 130 3d-av.
James Branagan, Avenue B and 15th st.
James Ker[illegible]in, Gram'y-park House.
Anthony Hess, 31 1st-av.
Geo. Hobson, 26 Gramercy Park.
Jacob Bunker, 354 2d-av.
O. A. Mendon, 5th-av. Hotel.
Governeur Kemble, 52 West 25th-st.
Joseph Low, Everett House.
M Tarpenlian, 96 E 15th-st.
Geo McKee, 297 East 19th-st.
Patrick Lacklin, 238 3d-av.
Mich Mullen, 230 E 25th-st.
John Hagan, 28 E 19th-st.
Pat McCoit, 260 East 16th-st.
John Ackford, 257 Avenue A.
G Williams, 11 East 18th-st.
Tim Donovan, 257 E 21st-st.
Pat Bacon, 285 East 17th-st.
Henry S Brooks, 81 5th-av.
S Goddard, 225 East 25th-st.
Thos O'Hara, 297 1st-av.
Edgar Stuart, 119 E 25th-st.
Chas Bowen, 1st-av & 23d-st.
John Adams, 221 E 19th-st.
E DeWest, 89 East 22d-st.
Henry Riley, 7 W 36th-st.
Chas Whitney, 215 3d-av.
Richard Welch, 222 E 17th-st.
Geo J Rooche, 20 Lexin'n-av.
Henry Sutzelbeys, 35 Av A.
M Broderick, 216 E 11th-st.
Jas Kelly, 117 East 19th-st.
Jos Lynch, 248 East 23d-st.
Neal McCue, 291 Avenue A.
Patrick Wan, 298 E 17th-st.
G H Barnes, 125 3d-av.
S G Dave, 139 E 25th-st.
P Young, s w c av A & 15th-st
T R Beeves, 109 E 19th-st.
C D Morse, 36 Irving-place.
J McLarnard, 173 E 28th-st.
Edward Lyon, 161 E 22d-st.
T Redding, 822 Broadway.
W Hickey, 445 1st-av.
G McKibbing, 88 E 22d-st.
A McCarty, 328 1st-av.
John Aswell, 225 E 19th-st.
G W White, Iceland House, 317 and 319 4th-av.
E M Ensign, 28 W 23d-st.
Isaac M Kinsig, 50 W 22d-st.
A A Bogert, 122 E 20th-st.
Jas D W Cutting, 141 5th-av.
Thomas Kidd, 184 E 26th-st.
Andrew Simonson, 374 2d av.
John Darling, 144 E 21st-st.
John J Bradley, 61 Union-pl.
John N Miller, 165 E 16th-st.
Sam'l Sanders, 5th-av. Hotel.
Bernard Finn, 349 2d-av.
Jacob Crassell, 366 E 24th-st.
Harvey Spencer, 377 E 18th-st.
H Searing, 350 6th-av.
William Gandy, ——
M Griffez, 20th-st near 1st-av
W Commerford, 290 E 19th-st
Jas Maddin, 252 E 24th-st.
Sam Blatchford, 12 W 22d-st.
Chas Bender, 257 E 14th-st.
C A Morford, 39 W 17th-st.
Thos Farlis, 175 E 17th-st.
Wm Cassady, 124 E 18th-st.
James Grime, 141 Av A.
H De Romera, 219 2d-av.
Fras Folmer, 210 E 19th-st.
Peter Kenney, 292 E 16th st.
Herman Epster, 204 3d-av.
Wm Copley, 291 Av A.
John Burns.
Jos Matthews, 6 W 22d-st.
Hugh Kane, 200 E 17th-st.
William Cammell, 242 1st-av.
C Carleton, 5th-av. Hotel.
Benj Wynans, 115 16th-st.
Jer Sweeney, 206 Av. A.
Francis Wood, 95 E 19th-st.
T Reddy, 21st-st. and E R'r.
Tim Garry, 125 E 25th-st.
Pierre Kane, 56 E 20th-st.
Thos Aques, 121 E 18th-st
Thos Hayden, 170 E 21st-st.
Joseph Kane, Worth House.
F C Donelly, 412 E 16th-st.
H Butler, 14 E 21st-st.
F Remington, 171 3d-av.
S. Holt, 112 E 18th-st.
J B Benham, 59 W 18th-st.
M Fearbay, 292 Av A.
O McCarty, 159 E 25th-st.
L Wolf, 103 E 22d-st.
C A Burke, 16 E 17th-st.
C Mealey, Everett House.
A Mellen, 196 5th-av.
H V Sperry, 266 4th-av.
J Padros, 105 & 107 E 22d-st.
Thomas Coffe, 224 1st-av.
Samuel Oliver, 192 E. 19th-st.
R. Galagher, 190 E. 17th-st.
W. Van Tassel, 259 E. 15th-st.
John McCarry, 325 24th-st.
Wm. Hicks, 72 Irving-place.
John Norwood, 297 6th-av.
Ed. Owens, 246 E. 24th-st.
Fred. Ker ue, 117 E. 15th-st.
Valentine B. Harrison, 146 East 26th-st.
James L. Delprat, 37 West 17th-st.
Martin Garin, 516 16th-st.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Effect of the Draft on the Regular Army and Navy.

No sooner had it become certain that the draft would take place in this City and State, than recruiting for the regular army and navy sprung up as if by magic. The regular army, which, if full, should consist of over 40,000 men, had nearly dwindled away, and even the marine corps, and the navy proper, were feeling severely the dullness of enlistments. Since Friday, however, men have been flocking to the military and naval offices to join the service. All the double battalion regiments recently added to the army are taking advantage of the excitement, and have sent out independent recruiting parties. Commissions are given to outsiders who bring in men. The Marine corps now consists of 3,000 rank and file—1,000 having recently been added to the usual force. There are some 35,000 men of all grades and ranks attached to our ships-of-war, but many more are needed in consequence of the number daily receiving their discharges. All the necessary hands can now be easily obtained, and the fighting force of the ships put up to its proper level. The mounted part of the regular army, it is proper to remark, is daily receiving as many men as could be expected, were there no volunteer organizations to compete with it.

BRISK LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday the Provost-Marshal General notified Admiral PAULDING, of the Navy-yard, and Col. LOOMIS, of Governor's Island, that the resistance of a mob to the progress of the draft rendered it necessary that all the available United States forces at the disposal of those officers would be required in the City. In compliance with the request of the Provost-Marshal General, all the marines at the Barracks, and some troops from the Island were dispatched to New-York, where they were distributed in proper order. It is said that dispatches were sent to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, Fort Preble, Maine, and Fort Independence, Massachusetts, directing the commandants of those posts to send on to Governor's Island at once as many men as they can conveniently spare. All the recruits congregated at Buffalo, Rochester and other recruiting stations, are also said to be under orders to report at Fort Columbus.

The Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A person complains of the injustice of the draft, because when one man paid $300 to be exempted, a poor man was afterward drafted to go in his place. Now we *know* that is not so—for if in a district where 1,000 men were called for all should pay their $300, *none* would go. It is only where one is excused from physical inability, that the next is taken. This is not understood, and the matter is wrongly represented to influence the people.

Yours.

The Draft in the Third Congressional District of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

The draft in the Third Congressional District, which was to have commenced this morning, has been postponed on account of the dissatisfaction of the enrolling officers, who complain of the injustice done to the District which they represented.

The facts have been sent on to Washington, and the draft is ordered to be suspended for the present.

A Panic [illegible] Gold in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 13.

There is a panic [illegible] selling it. Sales [illegible] premium.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

Our Forces Steadily Closing Around Lee.

His Field Circumscribed to Six Miles by Nine.

His Force Believed to be About Fifty Thousand.

HEAVY LOSSES BY DESERTION.

Our Cavalry Feeling the Enemy's Lines.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, July 13—8:30 A. M.

A messenger from Gov. CURTIN arrived this morning, and states that Gen. COUCH has formed a junction with our right, which rests to the northeast of Hagerstown. That point is secure against attack by LEE.

There are also reports that LEE has a bridge, composed of thirteen boats, across the centre of the river, continued thence to both shores by trestle-work, supporting long timbers.

Our siege and heavy guns have gone to the front and left, where it is believed positions can be obtained commanding the bridge.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

A letter from Antietam Creek, dated yesterday, says that Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN was in camp.

The number of prisoners who have been forwarded by the General Provost-Marshal to Baltimore is between eight and nine thousand. This is independent of those sent forward by Gen. COUCH, and hundreds of deserters in Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that nearly three thousand deserters have left LEE's army, a large portion of whom have recrossed the Potomac at various points above Williamsport, and made their way thence to their homes in the South.

From the best sources it is believed that Gen. LEE has yet in his command not less than fifty thousand men.

Taking the natural strategic position of the rebels and the additional advantage of the enemy being intrenched, Gen. MEADE has no trivial task before him. He is preparing for the conflict with all possible speed, coupled with great discretion. His engineers are industriously employed in surveying the ground, selecting the best positions, while our cavalry are engaged in feeling the enemy's lines.

There was considerable skirmishing along the lines on Saturday night and yesterday morning.

The enemy's infantry and artillery were in plain view on the Hagerstown Road.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, July 13.

A gentleman who left Waynesboro on Sunday, at noon, furnishes the following:

It is understood that the rebels, in falling back to the line of the Conocheague River from Antietam, encountered the forces of Gen. MULLIGAN, and after several skirmishes in the vicinity of Clear Spring, retired to the eastward. This accounts, no doubt, for the reoccupation of Hagerstown by Gen. EWELL.

The position of the rebels is now reduced to a space of six miles by nine in which to manœuvre.

The rebels have no naturally strong defensive points left to them, and it is believed by persons in official position they cannot possibly escape capture or annihilation.

The report that a large number of rebels had crossed the Potomac with a wagon train is believed to be entirely false, as there is nothing to cross the river with except a rope ferry.

Two hundred Federal prisoners who refused to take their parole from the rebels were crossed on this ferry on Thursday evening.

Capt. NORRIS, who succeeded in making his escape, brought information that as far as he observed there was no considerable rebel force on the south bank of the Potomac.

The Grey Reserves and Blue Reserves, of Philadelphia, went on a reconnoissance in force on Saturday toward Hagerstown, and succeeded in opening communication with the Army of the Potomac, and captured several prisoners.

Several soldiers were complimented by the Corps Commanders for their excellent behavior.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the Antietam Valley reports that a heavy thunderstorm visited that region on Saturday and Sunday evenings. The rain fell in torrents for hours, and the mountain streams are again much swollen.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 13.

The *American* has the following special dispatch:

HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, July 12.

Early this morning it was discovered that the rebels had fallen back from Funkstown. A reconnoissance from our right wing was thrown out, and discovered that the rebels had withdrawn their left wing toward the river, and had formed a line of battle in a semicircle covering Williamsport.

KILPATRICK's cavalry pushed forward and occupied Hagerstown. Our whole right wing was immediately put in motion, and swept around in the line of the rebel retreat.

We entered Funkstown one hour after the rebels left. They had fortified the bridge over the Antietam at Funkstown, but abandoned it without a contest. Strong rifle-pits enfiladed the bridge, and embrasures for cannon had been knocked out of a stone wall above on the hill.

The rebel line of battle covers Williamsport pike. LONGSTREET holds the centre; EWELL the right, and HILL the left. The country people were not allowed to pass through the rebel lines, and know little of their strength or movements. When falling back, the rebels reported that they were falling back behind intrenchments.

A rebel Captain and Lieutenant, captured with 40 men, also report that LEE has intrenched himself.

There is a growing belief that the mass of the rebel army has crossed the river, and that we are now pressing back their rear guard.

Beyond slight skirmishing, there has been no fighting to-day.

The rebels have swept away everything from the country around Hagerstown. Scarcely a serviceable horse left within 10 miles. The grain crops are trampled down, and flour, corn and hay carried off.

To-morrow will probably determine whether there is to be another battle in Maryland.

The people of Hagerstown received the Union troops with great joy and display of flags. A large number of refugees followed the army into Hagerstown.

REPORTS FROM CAVETOWN.

CAVETOWN, Md., Sunday, July 12,
Via HAGERSTOWN, Monday, July 13.

Hagerstown was occupied at about 9 o'clock this morning by Gen. [illegible]'s cavalry after [illegible] for so short a space of time is partially explained from the fact that they removed from that vicinity a large amount of fence rails. It is supposed they are to be used erecting fortifications between that place and Williamsport.

The rebels are in large force near the town on the Williamsport and Clear Spring roads.

Reconnoissances made to-day by our cavalry forces, under Col. WYNKOOP and Capt. BOYD, show that the rebels have strong picket guards north and west of the town.

The armies of Gens. MEADE and COUCH are within a few hours' march of LEE's army. LEE's intention will probably be more fully developed to-morrow.

ADDRESS OF GEN. LEE TO THE REBELS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT.

The following general order of Gen. R. E. LEE to the rebel army, issued from Hagerstown, on Saturday, was found when Gen. KILPATRICK entered Frederick on Sunday morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—After the long and trying marches, endured with the fortitude that has ever characterized the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, you have penetrated to the country of our enemies, and recalled to the defences of their own soil those who were engaged in the invasion of ours. You have fought a fierce and sanguinary battle, which, if not attended with the success that has hitherto crowned your efforts, was marked by the same heroic spirit that has commanded the respect of your enemies, the gratitude of your country and the admiration of mankind.

Once more you are called upon to meet the enemy from whom you have torn, on so many fields, a name that will never die. Once more the eyes of your countrymen are turned upon you, and again do wives and sisters, fathers and mothers, and helpless children, lean for defence on your strong arms and brave hearts. Let every soldier remember that on his courage and fidelity depends all that makes life worth having, the freedom of his country, the honor of his people and the security of his home. Let each heart grow strong in the remembrance of our glorious past, and in the thought of the inestimable blessings for which we contend; and, invoking the assistance of that Power which has so signally blessed our former efforts, let us go forth in confidence to secure the peace and safety of our country. Soldiers, your old enemy is before you. Win from him honor worthy of your righteous cause, worthy of your comrades, dead on so many illustrious fields.

R. L. LEE,
General Commanding.

OUR CHAMBERSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of Our Army and of the Rebels—Lee's Army not Demoralized—An Estimate of its Force—A Battle not Probable.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Friday, July 10, 1863.

Although at this point we are but about twenty miles from the rebel lines—still it seems almost impossible to obtain any accurate information in regard to their movements. We are assured of one thing—that a fight has been anticipated for the past three or four days, yet for some reason, which is doubtless satisfactory to the authorities, Gen. MEADE has postponed taking the initiative. As far as the position of the various corps and divisions of MEADE's army is concerned we have most reliable information, but at the present time we decline saying more than that the entire force, including Gen. COUCH's command, is admirably situated, and will, doubtless, in a very brief period give a good account of themselves. Regiments attached to the Department of the Susquehanna are continually passing up the Cumberland Valley to join their comrades at the front.

The position of LEE's force is defined by a citizen of this place, who left Williamsport yesterday, to be between Hagerstown and Williamsport. He pickets the pike between those two points; also that between Hagerstown and Sharpsburgh. There is a ford at Williamsport and one at Sharpsburgh, both of which are, of course, within the rebel lines. In event of an action, LEE will guard particularly the ford at Sharpsburgh, and, as a consequence, will, perhaps, make the impending battle occur on the old Antietam battle ground. If he fails in the contest, he has the upper ford in his possession, and can cross over his army. It is stated, and the statement has been confirmed, that nothing prevents LEE from abandoning this side of the Potomac but the high water, although it has been announced that a large Union force are on the south side of the river, nearly opposite Williamsport. There can be no mistake that MEADE has received a heavy auxiliary in the militia force; and when the time comes, if it comes at all, much will depend upon the fighting qualities and metal of that same force.

It is now pretty generally conceded that the rebel army is not completely demoralized and panic-stricken. On the contrary, LEE has concentrated his troops and is ready to meet the Union forces whenever they make the attack, provided it be done before the Potomac lower sufficiently to ford. Yesterday the river was nine feet above fording level, and was steadily falling. The impression prevails among some of the prominent citizens of this place, whose knowledge of the country covered by the contending armies entitles their opinion to a fair amount of credit, that the rebels will succeed in recrossing into Virginia without risking another battle. If I may be allowed to record it, that belief is entertained in some measure by high military authorities. It has been decided that the position now held by LEE is so formidable that MEADE will require more than two men to his one to defeat him. At the time of the late raid in Pennsylvania, three gentlemen took the trouble to count singly LEE's entire force, also the number of his artillery pieces. On comparing notes they ascertained the rebel army to number not far from 80,000 men, accompanied by 190 pieces of ordnance. If the estimate is correct, LEE has sustained a loss of about one-third of his entire effective force. Thus far but three pieces of artillery have been captured during the raid. Those pieces, together with nearly a hundred and fifty prisoners, were taken by Col. PRICE's cavalry in the vicinity of Greencastle.

Gen. COUCH removed his headquarters to Chambersburgh yesterday. He is liable to advance to the front at any hour, and take part in an engagement.

Col. MCCLURE, a gentleman well known in official and social circles, has returned to his homestead. He proceeded to Harrisburgh before the rebels reached this distance, first taking care to drive his valuable horses and cattle to a safe mountainous retreat. A large quantity of grain, however, which he had stored in a barn, was all taken by the rebels. They also destroyed several acres of clover field, and burnt over two hundred pannels of rail fence.

WHIT.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE

A Correspondent's Difficulties at Chambersburgh—The Cumberland Valley, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 12, 1863.

I have easily ascertained that Chambersburgh is no place for a newspaper correspondent—not because there is no news, but because of the great difficulty of getting it off. The mails are the essence of irregularity, and the telegraph line is troubled with the same foible. The railroad trains run from twice to ten hours a day from Shippensburgh, which is eleven miles away, and the telegraph office itself is five miles distant. A four-footed beast, which is not in the employ of the Government, is as impossible to find as the philosopher's stone, and therefore it is impossible to reach the army at Waynesborough. So I left my more sanguine brethren in camp, and took the back track yesterday. We were preceded, a part of the way, by 230 rebel prisoners, who were marched up the road under a guard of cavalry. By a very neat arrangement, for which I think some one must be intentionally responsible, they were put on the road in time to meet some nine or ten of the new militia regiments, on their way from Shippensburgh to the front. The road was nearly filled with them. We met a regiment almost every mile, dressed in neat, new uniforms, and furnished with nice, bright rubber blankets—a fact well calculated to induce some very salutary reflections in the minds of the dirty, footsore tatterdemalions that were forced relentlessly along the dusty turnpike. Most of these prisoners had passed through all these places when LEE first started, a month ago, on his grand career of invasion and conquest. Then they were defiant, saucy and confident of success—now [illegible] ised prospect of reaping this bounteous harvest spread out on all sides before their eyes—and now they marched in dreary procession through a lane of men, women and children waving Union flags in their faces, and shouting for joy at the happy deliverance from the woes supposed a few weeks ago to be in store for them.

A TRIP THROUGH THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY is always delightful, particularly if one has time to stop and talk with the inhabitants, and more still in an exciting time like the present, when they have just been made the subjects for future history. They are a queer set of people—simple-minded and hospitable, living almost luxuriantly, but still entirely unacquainted with the ways of the world, knowing something in a general way of what is going on in the world, but for the most part confining their intensest interests and affections to the "Walley," as they always call it. In fact, it almost seems as though their life-experience was confined within the granite walls that bound their vision on either side of their homes. Look where you will, your eye meets the long solid range of mountains on either side of the Valley, and imagination only can penetrate to what lies beyond, while every desire can be satisfied without passing those towering barriers. The features of the landscape seem to react upon the minds of the inhabitants, and add another illustration to the famous theory which RUSKIN has so powerfully set forth. An instance occurred on my ride. Half way to Shippensburgh a farmer came on board the stage. He was going to hunt up the horses he had sent north. He seemed bound up in those four horses, and yet he owned two hundred acres of land in the "Walley," worth at least $25,000. He declared in the most energetic manner that he would give $5,000 out of his own pocket if the war was over. He was extremely anxious to see the war terminated, and asked everybody's opinion as to when that happy time would arrive. He was quite voluble but did not seem to have any idea what the rebellion was about, for he made no reference to its origin or principles; he only "wished it was over." The true reason, I think, that so many Copperheads were found in this valley was because they thought the South was certain to succeed, and they wanted to help the rebels along, so that the war "might be soon over." This man had Gen. JENKINS at his house, and it was curious to see the mingled feeling of self-gratulation at having so formidable a protector in his house, and of vanity at having entertained a General. He knew the name of every inhabitant and the size of every farm in the "walley," but, although I did not ask him the question, I do not believe he knew whether Chicago was in New-York or Illinois. He may, however, have had a vague idea that it was somewhere west, and competed with him in raising grain. He was a fair specimen of his class, though the young people in his region may be more favored in point of education, and therefore more progressive than their ancestors. I am inclined to think that the majority of the inhabitants are unredeemably "conservative."

MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

INVASION OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 13.

The rebel Gen. MORGAN left Moore's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at 1 o'clock this morning; passed over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road at a point 35 miles from here, and reached Harrison, Hamilton County, Ohio, about noon. At 5½ o'clock this afternoon he was within 16 miles of Hamilton, moving slowly on that place. Gen. HOBSON, with a strong force, was four hours behind him.

The damage done to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was three bridges destroyed, a water-station burned, and some track removed. The damage to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road was very little. Only one water-tank was burned.

Martial Law Declared in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 13.

Gen. BURNSIDE has declared martial law in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. All business is suspended until further orders, and all citizens are required to organize in accordance with the direction of the State and municipal authorities.

There is nothing definite as to MORGAN's whereabouts this morning; but it is supposed that he will endeavor to move around the city and cross the river between here and Maysville.

The militia is concentrating in obedience to the order of Gov. TOD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

The heavy rain of last night and to-day has so flooded the railroad track as to temporarily prevent travel, and as a consequence, no mails were sent from or received in Washington to-day. Eight bodies in rebel uniforms were caught at Edwards' Ferry this morning, and others were seen floating down the river. Much damage has been done by the flood.

A few acting masters' mates are wanted for the navy. The applicant must be between 20 and 30 years of age, and have seen three years' service, or forward to the Navy Department suitable testimonials. An examination will be ordered at the Boston or New-York Navy-yards.

The President has appointed Major-Gen. ORD to command the Thirteenth Army Corps in place of Gen. MCCLERNAND, relieved, to date from June 18th, 1863.

Surveyor-General CLARK, of New-Mexico, writes to the General Land-Office that gold and silver fields of extraordinary richness and extent have recently been discovered on the Gila River, in that Territory.

That portion of Missouri lying north of the Missouri River will hereafter constitute the District of Northern Missouri. Brig.-Gen. O. GUITAR is assigned to command.

The number of unwounded rebel prisoners thus far passed through Baltimore are about nine thousand.

Assistant Surgeon-Gen. SMITH to-day sent a large supply of medical supplies to the headquarters of the army. The wounded are mostly removed to Northern hospitals.

The sensation story circulated by one of your cotemporaries that peace propositions were discussed in the Cabinet, we are authorized to say is totally without foundation.

Assistant Postmaster-General RANDALL to-day established two new post-offices in Iowa, and named them Meade and Grant.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

"I DON'T BELIEVE IN PHRENOLOGY, but Physiognomy may have some truth in it," is often said by those who have examined neither. The two sciences harmonize perfectly, and the *Phrenological Journal* shows it. See the number for July, with article on Physiognomy of Noses, with 42 illustrations. Portraits of Dr. DIXON, "Stonewall" JACKSON, ANNE E. DICKENSON, Lord BROUGHAM, and 32 large quarto pages of the best reading matter, *all for fifteen cents.* Newsmen have it.

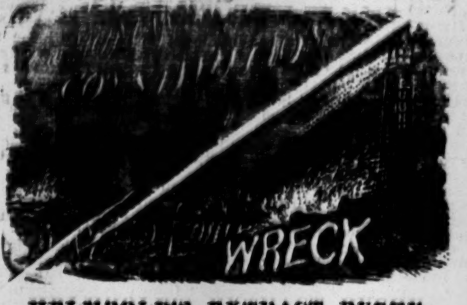
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with [illegible]



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic,
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist,
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information in confidence,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose OF THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
[illegible] TAKE NO OTHER.
[illegible] AND
AVOID [illegible]

ΙΩΔΗΣ.
IODINE WATER.
A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results. Its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindel, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchochele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their *incipient state.*"

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scrofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strenuous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

DR. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a deep brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] Sold by druggists.